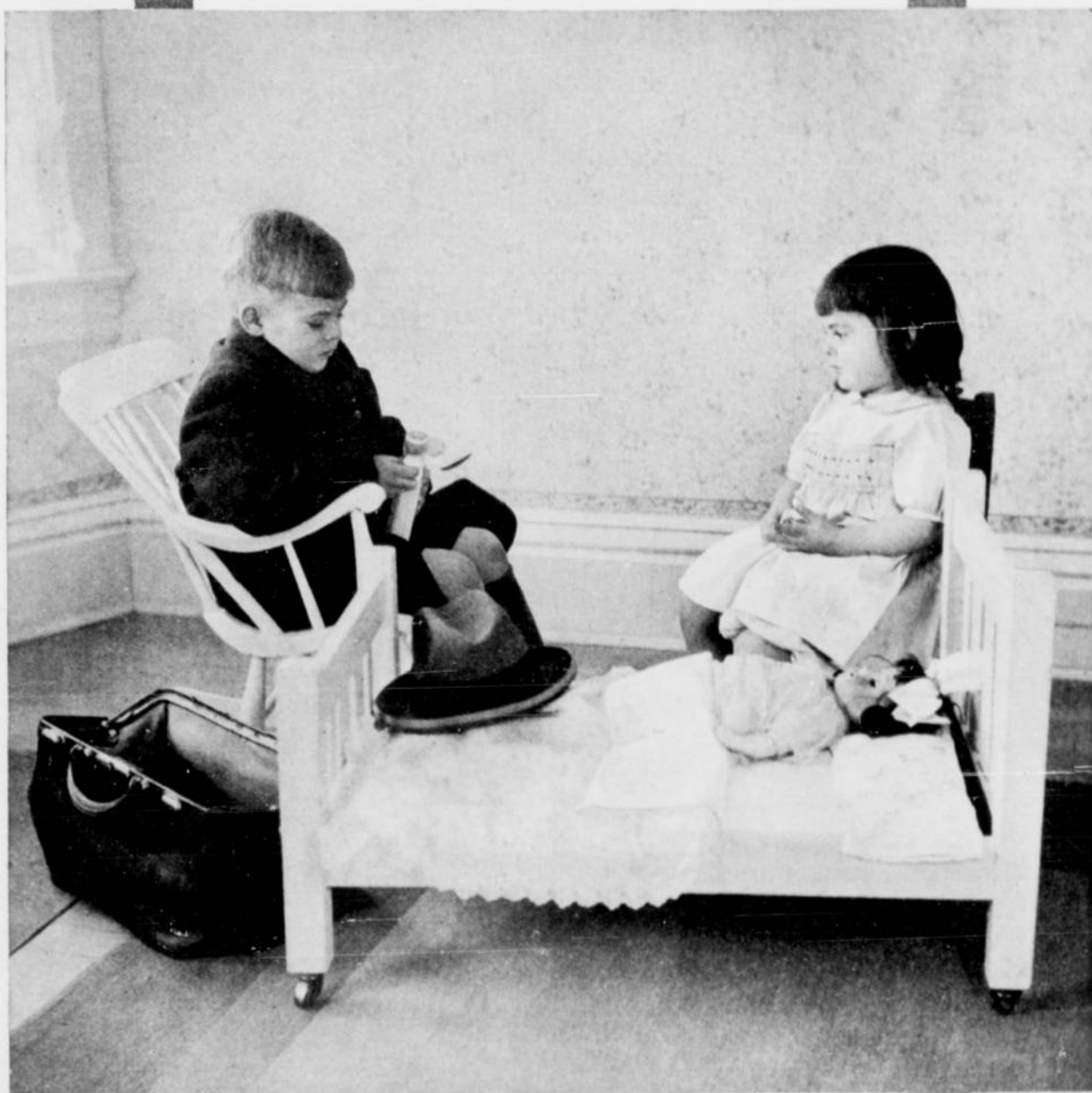


THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

March Magazine Number



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Figure Puzzle Contest

The correct answer to the
FIGURE PUZZLE will be
announced in The Guide on

MARCH 11

The interest taken in the contest by our readers increased considerably during the last few days, and it was, therefore, impossible to publish the correct answer in this issue.

Practical Pointers

Readers explain how to save
money and time

My corn broom sometimes becomes one-sided from use, although I always hang it by a loop of string in the end of the handle. To restore its usefulness I cut and pull out the two bottom rows of stitching and soak the broom in hot water. Afterwards I trim the straws with a pair of sharp scissors until a straight edge is secured. Though this sometimes shortens the broom it is as good as ever for sweeping. If it becomes lop-sided again I usually trim the straws to a point in the shape of a triangle and the broom is fine for cleaning corners and around the legs of heavy furniture.—Mrs. G. G. W.

Chest protectors for the children when driving to school in winter have saved my little ones many a cold and bronchial attack. I make them from the extra heavy flannelette often used as silence cloth—not the quilted kind. I cut them so that they fit the neck and arms and make one for the front and one for the back, tying them under the arms with tape. They extend to the waist and come well up to the neck. I turn the neck and armholes over once and stitch close to the edge. These protectors are no trouble to make and keep biting winds from chilling the back and front.—C. M. M.

For lengthening the life of children's sweaters I have found the following scheme very satisfactory. The sleeves always wear out long before the body, so I take a pair of thin sock-tops the same shade as the sweater, or a contrasting color, and sew them to the cuffs on the right side, allowing them to go past the elbow. This makes a nice, neat cuff, especially if a ribbed sock is used, as it fits the wrist more closely.—Mrs. J. E. H.

Pretty applique designs for children's dresses can be secured from picture books by laying the cloth over the picture and tracing it with a pencil. Then you can embroider it on the goods or cut it out as an appliqued patch. Chambray and most of the light-colored ginghams can be used in this way.—H. M. T.

The first bed I enamelled was very sticky and unsatisfactory, although I followed directions, so the next time I tried a new plan. I took a small, quarter-pound cocoa tin and put in it a small amount of turpentine. Each time before dipping the brush in the enamel I cleaned it off in the turpentine, and the result was excellent. Toward the end, the turpentine had so much enamel in it that I finished satisfactorily with it.—Mrs. W. M.

We have a home-made corn popper which does excellently. To make one like it, take a half-gallon syrup-pail and punch a hole in the centre of the top and the bottom. These are for holding the handle. Punch a great many holes in the sides of the can to admit the heat. To make a handle take a piece of wire about three-sixteenths of an inch in diameter and about seven feet long. Double and twist the wire from the middle to within nine or ten inches from the end. Then separate the two ends and bend them so that they will fit into the two holes in top and bottom of the can. They must be sprung a little so that they will hold. When finished you have something similar in shape to a toy that children push across the floor. This popper can be rolled on the stove and the corn will not burn.—A. C.

When making a cake-filling I made a discovery. I wished to have a yellow filling so removed the thin yellow rind from a lemon and boiled it for a few minutes in water. This gave a nice color, but when I added lemon juice it disappeared. Therefore, when making a yellow filling don't add the juice.—Mrs. M. B.



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THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

March Magazine Number

GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, *Editor and Manager*

Associate Editors: J. T. HULL, P. M. ABEL

Household Editors: AMY J. ROE, MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

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MARCH 4, 1925

No. 9

A professor in one of the western universities tells a story of how he one day drove up to the house of a man who had made a financial success of farming on a large scale. The farmer's wife came to the door to greet him and they stood talking for a few moments. He complimented her upon the success which she and her husband had experienced, upon their broad acres under cultivation, their splendid house and barns and the large number of live-stock about the place. Looking out across the fields that were bare of any gracefully softening line of tree or shrub, she was slow in answering, and when she did it was to say wistfully: "And yet there are times when I feel that I would gladly exchange it all for the old elm tree that grew near my father's house down East."

A friend told us of receiving a letter from a farm woman in one of the prairie provinces. The writer told of how when she was left alone in the long busy work days of summer, the stillness and the level bareness of the prairie, without a moving object in sight preyed upon her nerves. At last when she could stand it no longer she hung a bedquilt upon the clothes line, and sat outside with her work, relieved to see something moving, glad to hear some friendly sound, even if it were only an old quilt flapping in the breeze.

The dreary picture called to mind by that letter is not a pleasant one to dwell upon. And yet we can in our mind's eye see many farmsteads like it.

One can hardly put a true estimate on the value of beautiful surroundings, in the way of trees, shrubs and flowers, about the farm home. Perhaps they are most truly appreciated by those who come from the older provinces of Canada and from older

BEAUTY IN HOME SURROUNDINGS



A gem in a setting of color is the home of Donald Ross, East Kildonan, Manitoba

lands. It seems to be part of nature's scheme of things that men and women shall have her trees and growing plants about them and work with them. When they attempt to live without them they find themselves deprived of some of life's most satisfying pleasures. They put an unnecessary tension on their nerves and do without one of the best mental tonics.

One of the most gratifying developments of recent years has been the rapid increase of interest in tree planting, horticulture and gardening. There are now a number of rare beauty spots on these wide prairies that are striking examples of what can be accomplished along these lines.

But it is not the occasional beautiful farmstead that the West needs. It is rather such a general growing of trees and planting of shrubs and flowers so that our countryside may be places of real beauty, each farm yard so planned that it is an attractive part of a charming whole.

Assistance is not lacking for those who wish to improve their home surroundings.

Agricultural colleges, the forestry farm at Indian Head, and the various nursery farms stand ready to give advice and help. It is an easy matter to find out from these sources what trees are best suited to local conditions, and what flowers and shrubs will produce a beautiful setting for the farm house.

"A tree is one of nature's words, a word of peace to man.
A word of central strength from whence all things began.
A word to preach tranquility to all our restless clan.

But he is wise who, 'mid what noise his winding way may be,
Still keeps a heart that holds a nook of calm serenity,
And an inviolate virgin soul that still can love a tree."

A. J. R.

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OUR OTTAWA LETTER

Supreme Court of Canada says Crow's Nest Pass agreement is beyond the
 jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners—Committee will
 enquire into shipping combine
 By H. E. M. CHISHOLM

OTTAWA, February 27.—The past week in parliament was characterized by various interesting diversions from the usual routine business of the House. Outstanding among these were the bringing down of the Supreme Court judgment with respect to the Crows' Nest Pass agreement, and the invasion of the halls of parliament by a deputation of formidable proportions from the maritime provinces. The findings of the court were tabled in the Commons by Hon. George P. Graham, and will involve the introduction by the government of special legislation during the present session. The deputation from the maritimes was given every opportunity to present its demands, but discovered before the day was done that most of these demands had already been anticipated by the government, and that various provisions had been made to meet the grievances submitted.

While the government has still some troubles ahead of it with respect to the Crow agreement, Premier King has at least the satisfaction of knowing that the action of the Privy Council, over which he presided in suspending the order of the railway board, abrogating the Crow rate schedule, has been entirely justified by the findings of the highest court in the Dominion. It is true that the Supreme Court has limited the application of the agreement to lines of the C.P.R. in existence in 1897, when the bargain was drawn; but on the other hand the court has disposed of the contention of the majority commissioners on the railway board to the effect that all past rate fixing statutes were superseded by the act creating, and defining the powers of the board in 1905. The Crow agreement still stands, with the limitations upon its application referred to. It is for parliament to discover how best discrimination arising out of that limitation may be removed.

The Court's Decision

Succinctly stated, the Supreme Court in its judgment on the Crow rate case has decided that the Railway Commission lacks the authority to override the provisions of the Crow's Nest Act, and that consequently the rates provided for therein must remain in effect until changed by parliament. It has also decided that the agreement relates only to the lines of the Canadian Pacific Railway, owned or leased by the company in 1897, when the compact was drawn. It is interesting to note that at that time the company only had 3,809 miles of railway in the West, and 3,690 miles in the East, while today it operates something over 14,000 miles in all parts of Canada. It would appear from the judgment that the only Canadian National mileage affected by the Crow agreement is that which is forced to meet Canadian Pacific competition within the 1897 territory.

The Court also holds that the limitation of the application of the Crow agreement to lines of the Canadian Pacific in existence when the agreement was made does not imply discrimination as between points. It is held that no matter whether there is discrimination in fact or not, it cannot be supposed that parliament would create such discrimination.

The main difficulty in the situation is here presented. The Railway Commission is practically bound by the act creating it to remove unjust and undue discrimination in railway rates. The Supreme Court holds that the anti-discriminatory clauses of the Railway Act cannot be applied for the removal of disparities arising out of what may be termed a special act, and that any change must come from parliament which alone has power to alter the act.

In conclusion the court finds that it is its business to declare the law as it finds it, no matter how grave the consequence may be, and that it is powerless to provide a remedy for any grievance which may arise out of the strict application of the law. The court also

finds that the duty of the Railway Commission is to do likewise.

Companies May Accept Situation

The problem now presented is a somewhat difficult one, though members of the government who have been approached on the subject, since the judgment came down, do not appear to be seriously worried over the finding of a solution. It is pointed out that there are only about twelve commodities affected by the Crow agreement, the principal of which are grain and grain products. The Canadian Pacific Railway and its competitors have never in the past attempted to limit the application of the Crow agreement on these latter basic commodities to lines in existence in 1897, and it is not believed that they will attempt to do so now. After all these are the commodities in which the West is most deeply interested. Other commodities affected include coal oil, binder twine, fencing materials, paints, and various other materials required on a farm. It is believed here that the main reason for the limitation by the Canadian Pacific Railway of the application of the Crow agreement to the lines in existence in 1897, which limitation had never been insisted upon until the matter came up by reason of the restoration of the agreement in July of last year, was to make out a case for the abolition of the agreement altogether. The Canadian Pacific won out before the Railway Board, but has lost before the Supreme Court and hopes are expressed in certain quarters that the battle having been finished, the company will consent to a universal application in competing districts, and that the Canadian National will follow suit. It is contended that the railway revenues derived from commodities included in the agreement, outside of wheat and wheat products, are comparatively insignificant in any case.

The Demand for Equalization

There is much speculation as to the nature of the legislation that the government will bring down by reason of the judgment. The government must initiate but parliament must decide, and it is quite possible that parliament will be given an opportunity to decide through the appointment by the government of a special committee empowered to enquire into the whole question of rate equalization. Western Canada has succeeded in retaining its rate charter. In the meantime, however, British Columbia is clamoring for the abolition of the mountain scale of rates, and has the backing of western Saskatchewan and Alberta in that regard. And the maritime provinces are quite as insistent that the agreement of Confederation be carried out, and that the geographical disabilities under which these provinces at present labor shall be overcome to some extent at least by a reduction in freight rates to be borne by the Dominion as a whole. One of the demands of the maritime deputation, which visited the capital during the week, was the restoration of the Intercolonial to its old status, which, after all, was an annual deficit, met out of the consolidated revenue fund.

It is predicted in fairly well informed circles that the government will undertake at the present session to confirm the statutory rates on grain and grain products enjoyed by the West in the Crow agreement, and will instruct the Railway Commission to undertake a complete revision of the rate scale throughout the Dominion with a view to the bringing about of equalization. The results of the board's efforts might, it is suggested be presented to the next session of the House for confirmation.

Shipping Enquiry

With respect to another phase of the transportation question, it is stated today that the government has decided to appoint a special committee to consider the contract drawn up with Sir William Peterson, in connection with

Continued on Page 8



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THE GENTLEMAN BURGLAR

By ELEANOR HOYT BRAINERD

Author of *The Misdemeanors of Nancy*,
Concerning Belinda, Pegeen, etc.

MRS. RAMSEY leaned back in her comfortable chair and looked about her with appreciative eyes. Shadows lurked in the corners of the room; but the firelight, undaunted, flickered gaily over gleaming mahogany surfaces, set the rich coloring of handsome hangings and rugs aglow, brought the books that filled the many cases into well-deserved prominence, and, now and then, even made defiant excursions into the darkest strongholds of the enemy in order to do justice to some rare bit of pottery or brass or copper or, perhaps, to light the face of some fair woman who smiled enigmatically from an Old World portrait.

Howard Curtis had taste as well as money. His cousin's widow admitted that as she warmed herself at his fireside. Incidentally, she made her acknowledgments to a generous Providence who had brought forward this rich and friendly relative, at a time when the problem of comfortable living had become too complicated for her mathematical ability. She had never really known this favorite young cousin of whom her husband had talked so often. He was always travelling in some outlandish place—Dahomey, or the South Sea Islands, or Tibet—but, evidently, the traveller was loyal to ties of blood and heart. He had come hurrying back from the ends of the earth when disaster overtook the business upon which the Ramsey fortune depended; but he was not in time to save the man whose life went in the wreck of his life's work. All he could do was to gather the widow and daughter in out of a world that is bitter for women who have known love and protection and luxury and have lost all three.

The wanderer opened his comfortable old house on a down-town street, settled Mrs. Ramsey and her daughter in it, scraped together the pitifully small fragments of fortune that had survived the failure, added enough to the amount to make the total a sum yielding a fair living income, lied stoutly to the two women in order to make them think the money all salvage from the wreck, and then—went back to his far countries.

His going was as much of a surprise to Mrs. Ramsey as had been his sudden coming. Even in the first throes of widowhood, she was still a mother—and Katharine was exceedingly attractive, and it was the duty of a wealthy bachelor to marry and settle down. Still, there was something in having one's benefactor roaming Asiatic wilds. To be gracefully but not fulsomely grateful, at close range, calls for a degree of tact amounting to genius.

The woman before the fire wondered idly whether the traveller would soon be coming back. Katharine was only twenty; but she really should marry by the time she was twenty-two and she must marry well. Mrs. Ramsey believed in marrying for love, but she also believed in loving a man with money; and now that they were comparatively poor, there would be less chance for the girl to meet eligible men. She was charming enough to make the right impression upon any who did happen her way. The trouble was—and Mrs. Ramsey sighed as she admitted it—that Katharine was "queer." She cared so little for men, and the only men she did seem to like were usually hopeless ineligible, men of large ideas and small incomes.

A bell sounded somewhere in the house. There were hurrying steps in the hall, a scratching of matches, the lighting of gas jets, the opening of a door. Then a murmur of voices came faintly to Mrs. Ramsey's ears; and, a moment later, a maid appeared in the doorway, followed by a tall man,

swathed in a long, enveloping overcoat. The mistress of the house rose, a stately figure in widow's weeds, silhouetted against the fireglow. The visitor's face was in shadow; but he came forward with an easy grace that indicated social training, and his voice, when he spoke, was a likable thing, a pleasant, well-modulated voice, with a ring of decision under its friendliness.

"The maid tells me that I am intruding upon a cousin of my friend, Howard Curtis," the man said, with a note of apology in his tone. Mrs. Ramsey murmured a swift denial.

"A friend of my cousin's couldn't possibly be an intruder here. I am sorry Mr. Curtis is not here to welcome you in person, but you know he is a wanderer."

The stranger laughed.

"Oh, yes, I know; but I heard in Washington that he was here for the moment, that he had opened his New York house, and was presumably going to settle down here for a while. I knew him too well to believe him capable of that, but I did hope I could get a



"A scene was a hideous thing, so for a minute the girl allowed her hand to rest in his."

glimpse of him before he started on the long trail again. I've missed him so often and in so many places that I didn't take any chances on missing him this time and came here right from my train; but it seems I am too late after all. My name is Sturgis, Richard Sturgis. You may have heard Curtis speak of me. He and I have foregathered in queer places and under queer conditions, before now."

As the maid lighted the lamps and candles, the shadowy figure resolved itself into a tall, sinewy man whose handsome, brown face looked oddly young beneath a mop of thick hair, powdered with grey. It was in the smile that the irrepressible boyishness lurked, not in the man's features; for his jaw had a stubborn set and his grey eyes were the eyes of a man who had thought and seen and done. Mrs. Ramsey warmed to the smile. "Take Mr. Sturgis's coat and hat," she said to the departing maid; and, as the man made a gesture of protest, she held out a friendly hand to him.

"You must allow me to give you the welcome Howard would want you to have in his home. You will stay and dine with us, I hope. We are not entertaining this winter, but it will be kind of you to bring a bit of the outside world to us."

The boyish smile flouted the grey

hair more openly than ever; but the man shook his head.

"It's awfully good of you and I'd love to stay, but I have an appointment with some men at the club and—" He turned slightly and stepped aside at the sound of soft footsteps behind him. Mrs. Ramsey's face brightened.

"You're late, Katharine. I was beginning to worry. Come in and let me introduce a friend of your cousin Howard's. Mr. Sturgis, my daughter, Katharine."

Firelight and lamplight leaped to greet the girl who stood in the doorway, a slender figure all in black, yet dominating the sombre hue, vivid, colorful, sweet with a gay, girlish sweetness, that robbed even her mourning garb of its gloom. One might have thought that the clinging black gown, the soft black furs, the shadowing black hat had been chosen advisedly for the sole purpose of setting off effectively that glowing face.

The face smiled at Cousin Howard's friend, and a voice that was like the face set to music made some conventional remark which was so swallowed up by the smile that it did not even penetrate to the man's consciousness.

"I am trying to persuade Mr. Sturgis to dine with

us," he heard Mrs. Ramsey saying, in some far-off region outside

the smile, and he spoke quickly. "I shall be delighted to stay, if you will pardon travelling clothes. I had promised a friend, whom I ran across in the street, to meet him at his club, but he is to have guests so will not miss me, and I can join him later in the evening."

The girl had been pulling off her long gloves. Now she turned to go, still smiling that disconcerting little smile.

"I shall not have time to dress for dinner myself. I am shockingly late, mother; but I'll just run and take off my hat and coat. You'll excuse me, Mr. Sturgis?"

She was gone, and the man drew a long breath as he turned to his hostess. Mrs. Ramsey met his eyes and answered the look in them. "Yes, she is pretty," she said laughingly.

The man threw out his hands in a gesture of indignant protest.

"Pretty!" he said, with a quiet intensity that blotted the boyishness from eyes and mouth. "Pretty! She's glorious!"

And the mother straightway dreamed dreams and saw visions, while she chatted with her guest. He was good-looking and clever, and since he talked of a yacht on the Mediterranean, and a ranch in New Zealand, and mines in Australia, he must have money.

When Katharine came back to the

library her mother left her alone with their guest.

"I'll tell the servants that Mr. Sturgis is dining here," she said, and she did. Also, she made some swift but radical changes in the dinner menu and ordered wine up from her diminishing store. The occasion seemed to warrant extravagance. Half an hour slipped by before she went back to the library, but she had not been missed. The man and girl did not even see or hear her when she entered the room, so absorbed were they in each other; and they came back to things mundane with a start when she spoke.

"Dinner has not been announced, Katharine? We are very late to-night."

The guest sprang to his feet.

"Is it dinnertime? I had not realized. Will you add to your kindness, Mrs. Ramsey, and allow me to wash and brush off the travel dust? As I told you, I was so eager not to miss Curtis that I came directly from my train."

Mrs. Ramsey rang the bell.

"Show the gentleman to the blue room, Mary. It was careless of me not to realize that you had been travelling, Mr. Sturgis. Don't hurry."

Katharine was looking into the fire, when her mother turned to her.

"Rather pleasant man," said the older woman, with studied indifference. The girl's face flushed.

"He's splendid," she said, without looking away from the fire; and Mrs. Ramsey's eyes smiled, though her lips remained discreetly grave.

That was a gay little dinner. As Mary, the waitress, put it to the cook, "Shure he do be a-talkin' like a shstorybook, and Miss Katharine a-houldin' her breath for fear she'll miss a worrud av him, and he a-shutarin' at her widout even battin' his eyes, for fear he'll miss a luk av her; and the misses a-smilin' at him creamy ye eud whip it! There'll be a weddin'—ye marrk my worruds, Ellen."

Mr. Sturgis did not stay long after dinner. He went reluctantly, but, as he explained, he did owe something to the friend who had expected him to dinner, and he felt that he must look him up.

"You have been so very good to me," he said, as he bent over Mrs. Ramsey's hand, but his eyes were seeking the girl's eyes. "I can't tell you what it has meant to me; but some time I shall try. You will allow me to come again, won't you? I must go West to-morrow, but I shall be in New York again soon, and if I may come—"

"Your welcome will be waiting for you," said the woman graciously. What the girl said only the man's eyes knew.

Mother and daughter sat by the fire for a long time after their guest left them; but they talked very little. The mother was too wise a woman to force confidences and the daughter was busy with dreams. . . . But finally the woman rose, yawning behind a white hand.

"Come, dear. It is late."

The two went slowly up the stairs, kissed each other good night, and separated, going to their own rooms. Fifteen minutes later, Mrs. Ramsey, clad in a dressing-gown and crimson with excitement, burst unceremoniously into her daughter's room.

"Katharine, where is your jewelry?" she asked breathlessly. The girl, who had made no move toward preparing for bed, looked up from the chaise longue where she was lying.

"My jewelry?" she echoed. "Why, everything except the rings I am wearing is in my jewel-box in the top drawer."

Mrs. Ramsey dragged the drawer out and opened the box.

"I knew it," she wailed, sinking down upon the nearest chair. "It's gone too. I haven't a thing left—not even a stick pin. My pearls and that diamond and ruby pendant were in the secret drawer of my writing-desk; but they went with the rest. It's too

Continued on Page 20

WHAT BOYS AND GIRLS CAN DO



These pigs are well looked after

IN order to encourage boys and girls to take an interest in things around them, The Guide organized the Excelsior Club in 1922. Since then hundreds of young people have joined the club for the purpose of doing things that are really worth while. On becoming a member each boy and girl was required to submit a plan of work for the ensuing season and to keep records from time to time. The reports made out at the end of the year showed that some members secured good profits in dollars and cents, while others who met with bad weather and similar misfortunes were richer in experience than in money. In any case, every member acquired much knowledge and benefit from the club work. The Guide awarded 22 cash prizes for the achievements of 1924. The reports, some of which are given below, show that members are living up to the club motto, "Ever Onward."

Success with Bees

First Prize Letter

LAST year I owned a colony of bees, and as I gained much knowledge, some honey, a few stings and a prize from the Excelsior Club, I resolved that 1924 should find me more than ever an apiarist. To begin with, the one colony which we had came out of winter quarters in fine condition about the middle of April. I invested \$15 of my prize money in more bees and equipment, \$4.00 for a two-pound package of bees from Texas, and \$3.00 for expressage. They arrived in June, and after much anxiety on my part, for I was afraid to use smoke, were duly transferred to a hive containing one frame of honey and pollen from the other hive—three drawn frames and six frames foundation. When I looked again in five days the queen was laying. Mother and I then clubbed together and got deep supers, shallow supers and wax to go on with. Good weather made honey-gathering begin early, so the package bees built up rapidly and in six weeks needed a super. From this hive I secured 40 pounds of honey. The queen has proved an excellent layer. The hive yielded by weight 125 pounds of honey and went into winter quarters in good condition, full of bees.

I must tell you how I took off the final flow this fall. I was going to school and did not get home till 5.30, then armed with the usual precautions I quickly took out the sealed frames from both hives and set them up near the entrances. Of course the bees began to slowly go in, but the darkness fell quickly. I had no bee brush, so cautiously I approached a frame and gently rubbed it with a folded towel. The bees fell on to the alighting board and went in. At last they were all in, but I had six stings (three hot ones close together) which were so insistent for a week that I scolded incessantly.

Now for the selling. The neighbors bought a few frames at once. The telephone brought more customers, and what we liked was that every person either bought more or told some one else about it. Everyone was satisfied. We could have sold twice as much. I also tried selling cut-up honey in bottles, but it did not prove popular. It sold at 25 cents a pound, very cheap, but we called it an introduction price, as several persons have asked about a next year's supply.

Excelsior Club has successful season--- Reports show progress

Owing to my father's death we have recently left the farm and it became necessary for us to live in town for a few months, so the question was what to do with the bees. Finally mother suggested leaving them with a neighbor who has bees and could take ours as well, so I put screening over the entrances and took them away. The jolting probably did them no good, still they could not have stayed where they were, and I'm sure their present winter quarters (a cellar as dark as the proverbial squaw's pocket and of even temperature) will prove as good as one could wish.—Alice S. Fisher, Qu'Appelle, Sask.

Enthusiastic Pig Raiser

Second Prize Letter

DURING the winter of 1923-24 I spent most of my time trapping, from which I made \$30. I saved up the money and about the middle of April bought a pair of pure-bred Yorkshire pigs from a neighbor for \$15, leaving \$15 for buying feed for the pigs. At first I put them into the stable and fed them on milk and slops I got out of the kitchen. Every day after four on returning from school I cleaned their pen and bedded it well with straw so that they would be clean. During the period from two to three months they spent most of their time in the pasture grazing on winter rye, alfalfa and clover. Along with this they got their daily rations of milk, oatmeal and a little bran. Near to this feed I also kept another trough full of ashes so as to give them good appetites and make them healthy.

When they were four months old I increased their daily feed by adding more oat chop and other feeds and lessening the milk portion. The older they grew the less milk I fed them. The pigs were now full grown, but very lean. From the time I bought them until now I gave them feeds that would make them grow in bone and muscle and now the pigs are full-grown just ready for finishing out. By the end of the sixth month they were ready for sale. I took the pigs to the fair and won second prize with them, which was \$9.00. After the fair the pigs were loaded and shipped to Winnipeg as the boys' and girls' car of hogs from Sifton.

Now, while feeding them during the summer I learned more than I can tell. Just for example I'll tell you this. We had many more pigs along with the ones I raised; my pigs were in the pasture while the other ones were in the pen all the time. They got the same feed as mine did, but they did not grow, only they got very fat and short. This clearly shows that pigs need exercise. I also learned not to feed small pigs very much, because this will make them very flabby with big bellies. I found out that by feeding them heavy feeds, such as barley and corn, when young would stunt them and they would not grow.

Now, I will try to put down the expense it cost me to bring them up and my profit.

| | |
|---|----------------|
| Cost of pigs | \$15.00 |
| 150 gallons of skimmed milk at 2c. | 3.00 |
| 300 pounds of bran | 3.00 |
| 300 pounds of oat chop | 4.00 |
| 100 pounds of corn | 3.00 |
| 200 pounds of barley chop | 2.75 |
| | \$30.75 |
| Sale price of hogs | \$38.00 |
| | 30.75 |
| My profit | \$ 7.25 |

John Sawczyn, Sifton, Man.

Won Prizes at Fair

Third Prize Letter

MY project is a continuation from the spring of 1923 when I saw my chance to start with bees. I purchased one hive, price \$20, and necessary supplies, such as hives, foundation, etc., from a Guide advertiser. This hive swarmed twice in the course of the season, but one died in wintering.

When the club started this year I sent to a Winnipeg firm for two two-pound packages of bees, but there was a shortage and my money came back. In the meantime the two hives were removed on April 18 from the cellar to the garden, which is well sheltered from the north and west.

The hive built up steadily on nectar and pollen gathered, but there was no spring honey flow to speak of. In July the flow started and I was able to show the first honey ever shown at our local fair, winning two first prizes of \$1.00 each for a five-pound comb and glass jar, which sold for 30 cents afterwards. The bees showed signs of swarming about the 15th of July, but I decided to divide them and to destroy the old queen. When this was done I had three new hives of my own.

With a neighbor's honey-extractor I removed 17 pounds of honey from a super, leaving 23 pounds for winter stores. The queens, all being this year's, laid late in



Poultry raising appeals to many club members

the fall, producing many young bees. For fall feeding, besides this honey I purchased \$3.20 worth of sugar to bring the weight of each hive up to 70 pounds without the cover. The three hives were fed on September 19 by ten-pound syrup pails with holes punched in the lids, and a few days later one hive had started to rob the other. Having read that the best plan to stop this was a removal of the attacked hive to the cellar, I did this and brought it out in a few days again; this proved very satisfactory. The last pollen carried was on October 16, when that night a frost killed all the flowers. On November 5 the hives were removed to the cellar for the winter. This finishes up the year of 1924 for beekeeping. I had \$10 of expenses, including bee membership fee, and made \$8.00 in prizes and honey, so no profit in money was made, but I could have secured profits if honey alone had been produced instead of a new hive, a swarm and 40 pounds of honey.

Besides beekeeping I happened to see an excellent chance to start a fruit patch free of cost. The land was obtained for plowing our garden and hoeing it. The start of this fruit patch was to be had by securing one three-year subscription to The Guide which would entitle me to 50 Senator Dunlap strawberry plants. I easily fulfilled this and on May 28 the plants arrived. They were placed in puddled mud for two days. At the end of that time in the evening

they were set out in rows, three feet apart, with a space of 18 inches between one another in the row. It being very dry the plants were watered every second night, though in spite of this ten died. The remainder came on fine—strong, healthy plants—and by the end of June the flower stalks appeared, which were all pinched off except on one plant. This one had berries on it and some of the berries with collection of tame fruit won first prize at the local fair. The other plants started to throw out many runners and made two fine thick rows. Each plant produced about six new plants; this makes around 240 plants now. When the fall came along the frost was not severe enough to kill them and a fall of snow covered them. I was not able to put any hay on them, but in the spring as the snow starts to go they will be covered to protect them from sun and frost. Bees along with fruit go well together and looking after them is an excellent training.—James Nairn Kelliher, Sask.

Poultry and Rabbits

THE project I took up was mostly gardening and poultry. I also invested in a pair of rabbits. I started work about the last of April. I did not need much money because the poultry on the farm belonged to me. I invested \$1.00 in a pair of rabbits and \$1.50 for garden seeds. I did not have to buy all my seeds because I had some saved up from the year before. I bought my seeds from the local store and the rest I had at home. The pair of rabbits was obtained from a friend and the eggs at home.

The garden was planted as soon as the ground was sufficiently dry to cultivate. As soon as it came up I began to weed it. This was a very hard job for the weeds grew faster than anything else. The garden grew fast, even through the dry season. When it was very dry I watered it. In the fall I took up the vegetables and stored them away to be sold later on.

The breeds of poultry I raised were Black Minorcas, Houdans and Mammoth Bronze turkeys. I used setting hens to hatch the eggs. I fed and cared for them the three weeks and had good luck. I brought up about 60 chickens, which grew very fast. I brought up 30 turkeys. I had more, but the coyotes got 15. The oldest roosters were fed mash and sold. I had very good luck with my rabbits. They ran outside all the time so their feed bill was not large. At the fall fair I won second for turkeys and first for my Black Minorcas in a large entry.

I am giving a statement of expenses and profits as near as I can:

| | |
|---|----------|
| Expenses for rabbits, seeds and feed | \$13.00 |
| 20 bushels turnips at 60c. | \$ 12.00 |
| 10 bushels potatoes at \$1.00 | 10.00 |
| 3 bushels carrots at \$1.00 | 3.00 |
| 40 cabbages at 10c. each | 4.00 |
| Other vegetables, beets, rhubarb, beans | 10.00 |
| Prizes for vegetables at fair | 4.00 |
| Prizes for poultry at fair | 2.40 |
| Roosters | 12.00 |
| Poultry for breeding purposes | 30.00 |
| 4 turkeys | 5.00 |
| 25 young rabbits at 25c. | 6.25 |
| Turkeys left at home, 10 | 15.00 |

\$113.65 minus \$13.00 = 100.65
Gain was \$113.65 minus \$13.00 = 100.65
Francis Hughes, Minitonas, Man.



No wonder he's proud!

YOUR LETTER IN THE MAILS

Some small matters of great importance in the business of the postal system

By AMY J. ROE

At one time only kings employed messengers to carry their letters. History tells us that as early as the middle of the thirteenth century entries occur in the wardrobe accounts of the kings of England of payment to royal messengers for the conveyance of letters. It was in the supervision of these messengers where lay the germ of the office of the postmaster-general. But we know that England did not have an official postmaster until 1533, and for many years the right to carry mail was granted or sold to various individuals or groups of people.

It is a far cry from that day to this, when we have post offices dotted all over the land, and hundreds of men in the employ of the government whose sole business it is to attend to the gathering, transportation and delivery of letters and parcels. And so ordinary private citizens, such as you and I, now enjoy a comfort and convenience that once was known only to kings.

Most of us accept the post office and regular delivery of mail as matters of course. We have need of them, therefore they must be. It is seldom that we pause to think of the romance of the growth and the working of the postal system or to put a value on its efficiency.

A letter or parcel entrusted to the mail is usually an object of no small importance both to the sender and to the person for whom it is intended. Thanks to modern business methods and facilities, we are fairly certain that it will safely reach its destination with the greatest possible speed.

Facts that Speak for Themselves

If it does not the chances are nine to one that the fault is our own.

Do you know that every year the post office department gets over sixteen million incorrectly or insufficiently addressed pieces of mail to handle?

Do you know that over two million undeliverable articles go to the Canadian Dead Letter office every year?

Why?

Officials say that in 90 per cent. of the cases the wrong or insufficient addressing is due to carelessness. So possibly the private individual lacks a sense of appreciation of the value of his own mail. In many cases the postal workers by dint of careful search and the employment of some imagination are able to supply the correct address. But this is done at a considerable loss of time and labor, and there is the added inconvenience and irritation of delay.

Enthusiasts for public ownership frequently point to the post office system as an outstanding and successful example of a business run by the people for the people. A business conducted in such a manner has every right to ask and to expect co-operation from the general public in order to eliminate loss or waste, and to render satisfaction to as large a number as possible.

How Can the Public Help?

In the post office business details are of great importance.

ance. Certain matters which may seem almost too small to be worth mention taken in bulk greatly help or hinder in the efficient handling of mail. And so no apology is needed for their mention here.

Quite aside from the matter of good taste it is a matter of economy and good business to use a good quality of envelope. The cheap thin envelopes are very apt to tear or burst at the seams or the gum may not hold, and their valuable contents be lost. Odd shaped, small and irregular shaped envelopes should be avoided. I understood better the reason for this plea on the part of postal officials when I stood beside the electric machine in a large city post office and watched its operator cancelling postage. The machine took 40,000 letters an hour. They moved through it so rapidly that the eye could not follow them. Then they were placed on a long sorting table or bench, and the workers commenced their task of sorting them according to their intended destination. Those envelopes that were not of a standard size and those that had not the stamp in its proper place—the upper right hand corner had to be laid aside and handled again.

It hardly seems necessary to repeat instructions as to where stamps should be placed, but T. T. Bowers, the Winnipeg postmaster, during interview, drew my attention to many envelopes that had the stamp improperly placed—one letter having the address partly covered by a stamp. There are stamps in a large number of denominations, and it's best wherever possible to use only one. With parcels of course it is possible to use two or three.

If correct postage is not affixed the receiver of the letter or parcel will have to pay double the amount due when it reaches him. It is much safer and wiser to weigh letters and prepay the full amount of postage than it is to guess how much should be put on. A "postage due" letter creates a bad impression of the sender in the mind of the business man.

Importance of Address

It is absolutely necessary to have the correct postal address. The name of the addressee (if he lives in a city), the house number, and street or the post office box number, the name of the post office, the name of the province, and the name of the country (the latter especially if the letter is going out of Canada).



Postal workers busy at the final assortment of letters in a city post office

Abbreviations poorly or indistinctly written often cause error in the delivery of mail. This is a detail familiar to post office workers, and Mr. Bowers explained its significance thus: "The correct abbreviation for Alberta is A-l-t-a., but many persons carelessly write it, A-l-a., which of course designates Alabama. Again the abbreviation for Saskatchewan, S-a-s-k., unless carefully written may be mistaken for "Sark," which is an island in the English channel. Mail for Saskatchewan is constantly miscarried on this account and vice versa. There is never a month of the year that the Winnipeg post office does not amend the address on some piece of mail intended for Sark but miscarried to Saskatchewan from this cause, and I have no doubt that postal authorities in Sark as often amend addresses upon mail upon which the designation for Saskatchewan has been misread."

If abbreviations are used, care should be taken that the correct one is employed and that it is written legibly. The writer may mean Manitoba with M-a-n., but if his writing is carelessly done it may look like M-a-s or M-i-s-s., and his letter will wander to either Massachusetts or Mississippi, for after all postal clerks are only human.

"The fountain pen has been a great boon to the post office," said Mr. Bowers when commenting on this matter of addresses. "So also has been the typewriter. Almost everyone writes with a pen now and so the proportion of letters we get addressed in lead pencil is very small."

In spite of repeated advice to the contrary there are a large number of people who will send currency by letter and not take the trouble to register their letter containing it. Letters pass through a great many hands before they reach their destination, and should an unregistered one become lost it is next to impossible to trace it, and to find where the responsibility for its loss lies. Coins sent in envelopes, often of themselves break through their paper covering. The safest way to send money through the mails is by money order. If an order, from any cause is lost a duplicate is furnished free of charge. If currency must be sent in bills then the letter should by all means be registered.

Parcel Casualties

Casualties in the parcel post are due in the majority of cases to: faulty wrapping, wrong or poor addressing, and the failure to have

the return address on the outside of the parcel. The best wrapping for a parcel is a heavy corrugated box, failing this several plies of strong wrapping paper and good cord. If some fragile article is being mailed it should be marked "fragile" very prominently, and it will receive extra care in the hands of the workers. One appreciates the importance of this after watching tons of mail bags, filled with parcels large and small, being piled on wagons and into railway cars. It is now possible to insure valuable parcels and the cost is very small—three cents for one up to the value of \$5.00. The fee for amounts up to \$100 are correspondingly low. Parcel post, C.O.D. deliveries and insurance are comparatively recent improvements in the Canadian postal system, and are of great benefit to those who must do a great amount of either buying or selling by mail.

The address should be plainly written on the face of the parcel. This is much safer than putting it on a tag as tags are apt to be torn off in transit. Stamps should be placed in the upper right hand corner and the name of the sender in the upper left hand corner, written inconspicuously. If this last mentioned point were observed more generally a great many parcels would escape the Dead Letter office.

Another way of avoiding delay and second handling of mail is to notify by letter the local postmaster of change of addresses when moving from one place to another.

Sometimes there appears to be good reason for complaint, a letter is prepared for the mails and after waiting some time the sender finds it did not reach its intended destination. At such time it is well before lodging a complaint with the local office to find out if it was actually mailed. Absent-minded folk have been known to carry mail in their pockets for many weeks, forgetting altogether that the letter was given them to mail, and children have been known to lose mail given them to post. Sometimes letters are not sealed and their contents are lost in the mail. Very frequently business houses receive letters in which the writer forgot to sign his signature or his address, and they have no way of letting him know that his letter was received.

Where a number of members of one family receive their mail through one post office it is well for each one to adopt a certain way of signing their name. If John Henry Smith signs himself sometimes as Jack Smith, again as J. H. Smith, and possibly at other times

Continued on Page 12



Over two million pieces of mail go to the Dead Letter Office every year. Illustration shows a pile of badly-wrapped parcels which reached that office.

Our Ottawa Letter

Continued from Page 4

the subsidising of a fleet of vessels designed to cope with the alleged North Atlantic combine. The contract, it is assumed is based upon the report presented by W. T. R. Preston. That report has, since its publication, been strenuously assailed by the various steamship companies involved, who have gone to the trouble of publishing an expensive pamphlet for circulation among the legislators of both Houses. It is the desire of the government that the findings of Mr. Preston shall be substantiated and the government's deci-

sion, based upon these findings shall be justified. The special committee will have power to summon witnesses under oath, the first of whom, it is believed, will be Mr. Preston himself, and will give an opportunity to representatives of the steamship companies to make good their contentions that the report is prejudiced, one sided and lacking basis in fact. The proposal of the government from present indications meets with the approval of Progressive members, who, while inclined to give the government credit for an honest intention in controlling Atlantic freight rates are anxious to hear both sides of the case.

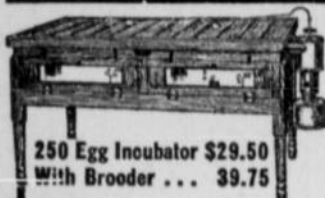
Secession Talk

The maritime province delegation has probably the largest of its kind since the days when the western grain growers were wont to periodically impress upon the Laurier government their demands for lower tariffs and reciprocity. As a matter of fact, that is exactly what the maritime provinces need today, although they devoted their attention to the presentation of claims of a much more artificial character. They demanded the development of Canadian ports, the routing of Canadian exports and imports through such ports and the application of the British preference only to goods coming in that

way. The speakers for the deputation were moderate in the manner in which they presented their claims, but in spite of that fact there was a certain amount of talk of secession. With respect to this, Premier King evidenced marked impatience. "I do not think," he said, "that there is any responsible Canadian in Canada today who is talking secession. I would like to ask those people who do talk about it what they propose to secede from, where they propose to secede to. What kind of a government they propose to create, and how they are going to raise taxes? Talk of secession is nothing but absurd nonsense, unpatriotic and unprincipled."

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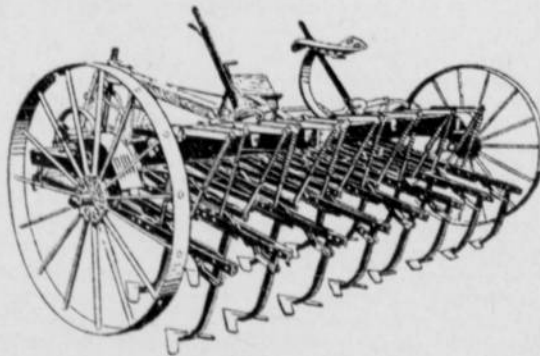
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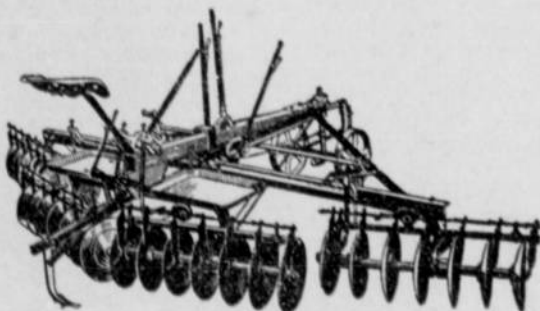
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Agencies Everywhere

Pool Will Acquire Elevators

Regina, February 27 (Special to The Guide).—After a two-day session, during which the elevator policy of the board of directors was approved, and the organization of a coarse grain pool was authorized, the first general meeting of delegates of the Saskatchewan Wheat Pool came to a close this evening. The following resolution was passed unanimously: "We therefore recommend that the funds available from this year's pool wheat handled, be utilized for the acquirement of a country elevator at each of the heaviest

FIGURE PUZZLE CONTEST

The correct answer to the
FIGURE PUZZLE will be
announced in The Guide on

M·A·R·C·H 11

contract shipping points in Saskatchewan, having due regard to the policy already approved of refraining, as much as possible, from competing with farmer-owned elevators. At the same time we urge upon our directorate the necessity of establishing the closest possible measure of co-operation with these companies, with a view of bringing about complete unity at the earliest possible moment."

During the discussion on the advisability of a coarse grains pool, it developed that while large districts in Saskatchewan were not directly interested in the matter, the contract signers in those districts were prepared to support the project as the coarse grains districts had supported the wheat pool campaigns, and authority was given the board of directors of the wheat pool by the following resolution:

"Resolved, that we authorize the board of directors to proceed at once with the organization of a coarse grains pool, and that the arrangements in connection with local sales be left as far as possible in the hands of the local committees."

Insulation for Poultry House

Q.—We are ready to build a wooden walled (Minnesota model) poultry house, and were planning on using sawdust in the walls for insulation. Am told that damp sawdust should not be put in the walls, but as dry sawdust is rather hard to obtain now, am wondering whether coal cinders could not be used instead in the walls.—Victor Blomquist.

A.—Damp sawdust is not very desirable to use as insulation in a wooden walled poultry house, not only because the dampness is likely to increase rather than decrease and is bad for poultry, but because damp sawdust has only a small part of the insulating value of dry sawdust. If the coal cinders were crushed into fairly uniform small pieces, it probably would work very well for insulation, but the ordinary cinders are too coarse to have much value for insulation. Mill shavings or finely chopped straw both make fairly good insulating material when dry; and if asphalt paper is used both inside and outside the studs there should not be much trouble from its becoming damp. Might be well to have the walls so arranged that a board at the bottom can be removed and the wall filling taken out if it becomes damp. A good commercial insulation tacked between the studding would probably be the best if you wish to go to the added expense.

The Grain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, March 4, 1925

A Win for the West

The decision of the Supreme Court of Canada in the appeal against the ruling of the Board of Railway Commissioners, with regard to the Crow's Nest Pass agreement, was made public last Thursday, and in the main it represents a victory for the West. In effect the judgment declares that the agreement is beyond the jurisdiction of the Board of Railway Commissioners; that the board has not the power to authorize rates on the Canadian Pacific Railway, on the commodities and between the points covered by the agreement, in excess of the rates prescribed in the agreement; that the rates apply to traffic originating at points east of Fort William, and destined to points west of Fort William which were on lines of the C.P.R. existing at the date of the making of the agreement, namely, 1897; that the board has no power to authorize rates on grain and flour eastbound from points west of Fort William, on the lines of the C.P.R. in excess of the rates prescribed in the agreement. Mr. Justice Idington dissents from that part of the judgment which limits the application of the agreement to points on lines of the C.P.R. that were in existence in 1897.

The judgment restores the situation which existed from last July to October, when the Board of Railway Commissioners did a right-about-face and assumed a power which it had previously disclaimed. The judgment is a bitter pill for the board to swallow, and especially for its new chairman, who chose to follow a course none of his predecessors would follow. It has the merit of clearing the air, and it puts the question of discrimination right up to the board. The power to prevent discrimination is vested in the board, unless it chooses to regard the Crow's Nest Pass act as establishing a statutory discrimination with which it cannot interfere. In that case the issue with regard to the discrimination is put up to parliament, and Premier King will have to carry out his pledges on the equalization of rates.

There is one other alternative: the railways can accept the situation and without waiting for action by the Railway Commission or parliament, go back to things as they were in 1917, before the Crow's Nest Pass agreement was interfered with, and bring their general rate schedule into harmony with the agreement rates. If they do this a better environment will be created in which to discuss the question of adjusting rates in general to modern conditions, the question which Premier King has promised to bring before parliament.

The U.F.A. Financial Resolution

Elsewhere in this issue we publish a letter from the Stonelaw U.F.A. local at Monitor, Alberta, in which The Guide is taken to task for its comment upon the financial resolution passed at the U.F.A. convention in January. A reference to the editorial in question will show that we did not "suggest that three men forced that convention to vote for that resolution," nor is there in the editorial the remotest approach to an "insinuation that all the farmers want in passing these resolutions is to get unlimited credit." We simply related the fact that three delegates spoke in support of the resolution and "there was no word of criticism." There is no reflection whatever in the editorial upon the aims and aspirations of the organized farmers. The Guide has at heart, and seeks, the welfare of the

farmers of Alberta and elsewhere, quite as sincerely as the members of the Stonelaw local, and if we thought the resolution in question was economically sound we would unhesitatingly support it.

During the 16 years of its service in the cause of the farmers, The Guide has persistently and consistently urged the provision of adequate rural credit at a reasonable cost. We have dealt with this matter many, many times, and it is not necessary to restate our position here. We are well aware that The Guide could make itself very popular with some of its readers if we were to endorse and actively advocate one or more of the many schemes that are being put forward to get cheap money by the unlimited issue of Dominion currency against farm mortgages. The U.F.A. resolution embodies one of these schemes; the Farmers' Union of Canada is zealously urging another, and others have been put forward in the numerous letters received by The Guide on this question. We consider, however, that we have a duty to perform in assisting in the dissemination of reliable information on this as on other matters, and we purpose following that course, even though it may be to some extent unpopular. We do not claim to be in possession of the last word on this great question, not at all. We have afforded those who hold different views ample opportunity to express their views in the columns of The Guide. We have had a large volume of correspondence on this money and credit question, vastly more than we can publish, but we shall publish further letters from time to time as space permits.

And now let us examine the resolution passed by the U.F.A. convention. In essence it provides that the provincial government shall issue bonds and deposit these bonds in the federal treasury, which shall issue to the provincial government in exchange, Dominion of Canada currency at a rate of interest to be agreed upon, "having in view the cost of establishment and operation of the system." The provincial government would lend this money on farm mortgages at not more than 1 per cent. above the rate charged by the Dominion.

We have no doubt that this could be done if both the Alberta legislature and the Dominion parliament were to pass the necessary legislation, nor do we doubt that a certain amount of currency could be issued in this manner without seriously affecting economic conditions. The test of such a system, however, lies in its general application. It could not be confined to Alberta, nor even to the West, if other provinces desired to avail themselves of it. Every farmer in the country would be entitled to the advantages of cheaper money either as new credit or to pay off mortgages contracted at higher rates of interest. This would mean applications for at least \$300,000,000, and that additional currency would be added to the existing Dominion and bank-note circulation in the hands of the public, approximately \$150,000,000. As this new money would represent no increased production, no additional goods to be circulated immediately by it, the existing goods would be circulated by the use of \$450,000,000 instead of \$150,000,000. Existing prices would be affected by a change in the value of the dollar to the extent, approximately, of 150/300ths of its present value. In other words, the value of the dollar would sink to 50 cents, which means that prices would double. The result would be bankruptcies

in some cases, and wholesale profiteering in others as prices rose; strikes to adjust wages to prices; the whole financial and commercial system of the nation would be demoralized, and the credit of the Dominion seriously impaired. At the outset the rising prices would be welcome to the farmer, but in the end the demoralization would hurt him as everybody else.

That is the reason, in brief, why we deprecate the passing of the U.F.A. resolution. Furthermore, that resolution, "broadly interpreted," becomes at once the "general guiding influence" of every U.F.A. member of the Alberta legislature and the Dominion parliament. That is laid down in the political resolution passed by the convention, and, consequently, these members are under obligation to press for the legislation asked for, at Edmonton and Ottawa. We do not think the farmers of Alberta would for one minute support any financial scheme which, if adopted, would have the results we have outlined. We do not believe they want to load their parliamentary representatives with unsound and impracticable propositions. For these reasons we consider that resolutions which would profoundly affect not only every farmer but every citizen in the Dominion, should not be lightly passed by any convention, but should receive the fullest possible discussion from every angle, and in the light of adequate information.

As to the \$96,000,000 transaction between the Dominion government and the banks, mentioned by the Stonelaw local, all we can say is that it didn't happen. The largest amount advanced to banks in 1924, under the Finance Act, was \$37,800,000, last April. In November, the amount had dropped to \$12,700,000. During the year it fluctuated between those amounts. Nor do the banks obtain these advances free of interest. The members of the Stonelaw local have been misinformed, and their support of the resolution on such misinformation is a further illustration of the imperative need for considering such resolutions in the light of sound and adequate information.

The Guide cannot be accused of suppressing information or preventing "the education of the people on this great question." On the contrary, we want to see the farmers well informed on this and the numerous other questions of public importance. It is our purpose to assist in an education that will lead to reforms of a practical character, and which will bring tangible relief from conditions that press hardly upon agriculture. Life is too short to waste time in the pursuit of the impracticable.

The Farmers' Union Campaign

Recently some of the leaders and organizers of the Farmers' Union, have been carrying on a vigorous campaign in Manitoba. We have received reports of a number of meetings held, which indicate they have made very little progress. This is not at all surprising when the character of the appeal they are making is considered. The reports indicate that the organizers are attacking the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Co. and the United Grain Growers Ltd., and accusing them of being the biggest manipulators on the Grain Exchange, and being members of the North-Western Grain Dealers' Association, which charges are without a vestige of truth. False statements are being made about the salaries paid to leading officials of the United Grain Growers. The United Farmers of Manitoba

also comes in for attack, one organizer declaring that the U.F.M. is of no use and never will be. Another organizer declares that the Council of Agriculture is also useless because in his opinion it is solely under the control of the two farmers' companies.

One of the organizers is still harping away on the Wallace report, attempting to prove that the farmers were robbed of 38 cents a bushel profit in the export of their grain. It will be remembered that this was a report made by the late Hon. Henry C. Wallace, secretary for agriculture, to President Coolidge, in November, 1923, to show why the American tariff should be raised against Canadian wheat. The Wallace report did not show nor claim to show the profit in exporting Canadian wheat, yet certain figures could be juggled for that purpose. Some of the Farmers' Union organizers have been juggling these figures in an effort to damage the farmers' companies in Western Canada, and build up membership in the Farmers' Union. We thought this juggling had been fully exposed, but are informed that at least one Farmers' Union organizer, armed with charts is still peddling it around the country. New evidence has come to light on this subject. The Royal Grain Commission, whose report has just been issued, considered these figures in the Wallace report, and states: "We are satisfied that the Wallace report, touching this matter, is inaccurate and misleading, and does not lend any support to the notion that prices are unduly depressed by manipulation on the Winnipeg market."

But we have further and final evidence from Mr. Wallace himself. Last July, A. L. Brown, of Broadview, Saskatchewan, wrote to Mr. Wallace, and received a reply under date of August 1, a few months before Mr.

Wallace died. In that reply Mr. Wallace says:

I am very glad to note the interest of Canadians in the report to the president on the wheat situation. In that report, however, no special attempt was made to analyze the Canadian situation except in so far as it is related to the situation in the United States. As you have indicated in your letter, the comparison between prices in Winnipeg and in Liverpool for Canadian wheat in current months is not a proper basis for computing gains or losses.

In the light of this final evidence, any Farmers' Union organizer who seeks to build up prejudice against the farmers' companies by manipulating the figures in the Wallace report, is wilfully propagating a falsehood.

We cannot believe that the rank and file of the membership of the Farmers' Union approve of the tactics being employed by some of their leaders and organizers. They must realize that it is neither aiding their own cause nor the cause of agriculture generally. There never was a time when a strong, steady and well-informed farmers' organization was needed so much as today. The idea that we can make progress by kicking everything to pieces and starting something new is absurd. None of the present farmers' organizations are perfect, nor will any new organization be perfect. All of them are controlled by the farmers, and it is not to be expected that a new organization simply through a change of name will create any outstanding improvement; certainly it cannot result in improvement if based upon false information. These are the days when the farmers should be organized to present a solid and united front, and any effort to create disunion within their ranks is detrimental to the welfare of this country.

The Californian co-operative fruit-selling

organizations, says an Australian exchange, "do get the fruit sold though at prices Australian growers would consider ruinous." Hence the provision in the treaty of reciprocity between this country and Australia for the raising of the duty on raisins from California, from two-thirds of a cent per pound to three cents a pound, with Australian raisins on the free list.

The government of Ontario has promised in the Speech from the Throne, to increase the sessional indemnity. It is reported that the indemnity will be raised from \$1,400 to \$2,000, and the salaries of ministers raised from \$6,000 to \$8,000. This must be the beginning of that prosperity which, Conservatives assure us, always accompanies a Conservative government.

A human skull has been unearthed in Bechuanaland, which scientists believe, belonged to a member of a race which existed about 500,000 years ago. Our guess is that those people had the original of the Canadian Senate.

The Duc de Nemours, a descendant of French royalty, is to visit Lord Rodney, at his ranch at Fort Saskatchewan, Alberta. It is said the duke expects to acquire a ranch near that of the Prince of Wales. Alberta is promising to become the home of Canada's aristocracy.

A "ginger party" has been formed within the British Liberal party. The results of the last election indicate that it will require a lot of "ginger" to rehabilitate the party. Anyway, for a hundred years the party had a "ginger" group, the members of which were known as Radicals. Nowadays radicalism has lost its original meaning.



Russenholt 25.

Waiting



The "Burden" Type of Poultry House

Note the method of ventilating, shed-roof house through small cotton frames above the windows. The projection over the front at the top is to keep the house cool in the summer, in this way overcoming the main objection to a shed-roof house.

BETTER HATCHES FOR 1925

By F. B. HUTT

It is quite probable that the hatching season of 1925 will produce, as have those of previous years, the general complaint that the eggs are not hatching as well as they should. In March and early April, a 50 per cent. hatch is usually above the average. Incubator hatches of 25 per cent. and less are quite common. Why is such a tremendous loss of eggs annually incurred in reproducing the flock? Is it necessary? What can be done to remedy matters?

There are two problems concerned. The first is to secure greater fertility of the eggs; the second is to get stronger germs, or what the poultryman calls "hatchability."

The greatest percentage of fertile eggs is usually obtained when the birds are running outdoors and are getting plenty of exercise. A manure pile near the poultry-house furnishes an excellent scratching ground, and it has been noticed by the writer more than once that hens having access to a manure pile usually produced highly-fertile eggs. If the weather is too stormy to let the flock outside, exercise can be induced by supplying clean straw and feeding grain in it morning and night. Hens that will sit around listlessly on old, dirty, packed litter, will take a new interest in life if good, clean straw is provided. For Plymouth Rocks and breeds of similar weight, one male bird will be required for every 15 to 20 hens. For Leghorns and other light breeds, one male can be mated to 25 or 30 females. Using too many male birds is apt to result in low fertility just the same as using too few.

Influence of Feed

The influence of feed on fertility is not definitely known. It is known, however, that the use of green feed increases both fertility and hatchability. Sprouted oats is the best possible source of succulence, but is not easily prepared in the average farmhouse because of the high temperature and moisture required. It can be grown right on a cement floor, where the temperature is 70 degrees or more. For best results it should be fed when the sprouts are an inch long or less. Cabbage, mangels and even good, clean silage are other good feeds of the same kind. The value of silage has not yet been definitely determined for poultry, but it has been successfully used in many cases. Alfalfa and clover leaves are an excellent feed for hens. Though lacking the succulent nature of the feeds listed above, leaves of these plants are rich in vitamins, protein, lime and phosphorus, all of which are needed for good hatches.

Fertility is generally better in the latter part of the hatching season than in the early part. We have been too accustomed to pass this off with the saying: "it's due to cold weather early in the season." It is, perhaps, more correct to say that low fertility is due, not to cold weather, but to the inactivity and resultant lowered vitality occasioned by the cold weather.

Hatchability, seems, in the light of recent discoveries to be dependent to a large extent upon the feed. Nevertheless, trap-nest records and pedigree hatching, show that to a certain extent low hatchability is an inherited defect. To solve this problem and to breed strains of hens that will hatch more and stronger chicks is a study that falls to our agricultural colleges and experimental farms, which have facilities for pedigree hatching beyond the reach of most farmers.

It is in the matter of correct feeding that most can be done to improve hatchability. It seems fairly conclusive that a good proportion of the chicks that die in the shell, sometime in the 21 days of incubation, do so because of things lacking in the egg, and essential for the development of the chick.

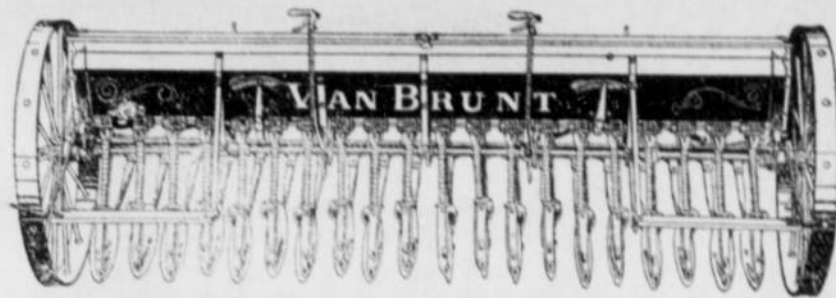
Sunlight and Thick Shells

One of these things is calcium. During incubation the chick absorbs calcium (lime) from the shell. It is a matter of common knowledge that thin-shelled eggs do not hatch well. One reason is that the contents evaporate too fast; another is that there is an insufficient supply of calcium for the chick. The old idea that thin-shelled eggs are due to lack of lime in the hen's ration has been disproven by many poultrymen who still got soft-shelled eggs when an abundance of oyster shell was available. Science has recently discovered that another factor, the antirachitic vitamin, is necessary in order that the calcium can be assimilated or made available to the hen. This vitamin is in cod-liver oil, egg-yolk, and some other substances, but strangely enough its nutritive effect can be duplicated by direct sunlight. Sunlight coming through glass is deprived of this accessory factor, hence we must get our hens out of doors as much as possible and open up the windows to let the sun in whenever the weather permits.

Phosphorus is essential also. This can easily be supplied in the form of dry ground bone in a hopper. Fresh ground bone can be fed at a rate not greater than one ounce per hen every other day. Neither calcium or phosphorus gives best results if fed alone. A proper balance of these two elements seems to be of vital importance to the well-being of the hen.

Better hatchability can always be had when a plentiful supply of milk is available than when any other form of animal protein is used. This is because the casein in milk is a more complete protein than is found in most other proteins. It contains every one of the 20 different amine acids that so far have been found in varying numbers in different proteins. Milk also contains a considerable amount of vitamin B, the same vitamin as is found in yeast. It matters not if the milk fed is whole or skimmed, sweet or sour, or butter-milk, but it should be there in some form (sweet and sour milk should not be alternated).

One more item is of value in pro-



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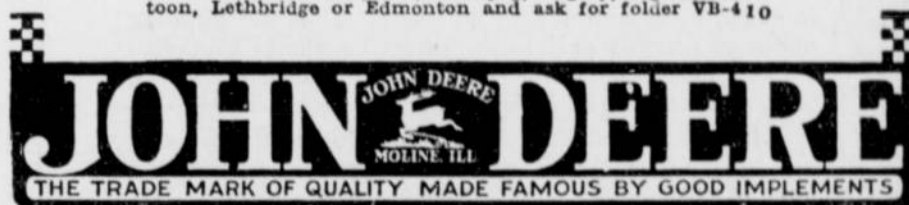
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Unequal Rates Not Necessarily Discriminatory

IT is in the interest of the country and of the shipper, as well as of the shareholders of the Canadian Pacific, that rates be maintained at a point which will pay expenses and a reasonable return on the investment.

The freight rates structure of the Canadian Pacific has been built up over a period of many years. Since 1904 all rates have been under constant review by the Railway Commission. In all recent investigations Canadian Pacific costs and returns have been taken as the standard in fixing rates for all roads. Thus the shipping public of Canada derives the direct benefit of Canadian Pacific efficiency of management, economical operation, low capitalization and high credit.

It follows that the greater the volume of traffic carried by the Canadian Pacific the lower will be all freight rates in Canada.

Rates in hundreds of instances have been made to suit special cases, the governing factor being to enable the producer to reach the widest possible market under the most favorable conditions.

In other words, the rates have been adjusted as far as possible to the ability of the traffic to pay.

Never in the history of railroading has there been an arbitrary system of equal tolls for all commodities nor for all sections of a railway.

Railway expenses are necessarily governed by overhead costs, distances, gradients, character of the country through which the line operates, character and density of traffic, operating conditions, taxes and other factors, local and general.

In Canada we have three zones—the mountains with sparse population and low production, the prairies without navigable waters and a large tonnage of low class traffic, and the East with large percentage of high class traffic, a greater density or tonnage and water borne competition.

Referring to these conditions Mr. H. J. Symington, K.C., Counsel for the Prairie Provinces, testifying before a special committee of Parliament, said:—"You cannot equalize physical conditions. The equal treatment of unequal things is just as bad as the unequal treatment of equal things."

Unequal rates are not necessarily discriminatory. By reason of local conditions it may cost more to haul a given commodity 100 miles over one section of road than it would to haul that commodity 200 miles over another section.

The Canadian Pacific has not and never has had any reason to show favoritism as between sections of the country.

It is not in the interest of a national institution, such as the Canadian Pacific is, to discriminate in favor of individuals or of communities.

The interests of Canada as a whole are the interests of the Canadian Pacific.

CANADIAN PACIFIC

It Spans the World

27EWA

ducing strong healthy chicks, and that is liver. This part of the body contains many materials not found in ordinary muscle meat. One of the most important of these is the fat-soluble vitamin A. Only a small amount of liver should be fed—not more than a pound to 40 hens daily, if milk is available.

A variety of green feed, oyster shell, sunlight, bone meal, milk and liver, added to the regular grain and mash ration, will certainly help to reduce the number of "dead in the shell," and will produce stronger chicks.

A common cause of poor hatches is the low vitality of hens that have been forced for heavy egg production during the winter. This is not often a source of trouble on prairie farms.

As a general rule hens that are increasing in production in March and April after a winter of comparative rest, give good hatchability, while hens that have been forced by moist mash feeding, or electric light, all winter, will be slumping in production in the spring, and the hatchability of their eggs will be low. This is one reason why yearling hens are better breeders than pullets.

Eggs held for hatching should be kept in a cool place, and for best results must be set before two weeks old. After the first week the hatchability of the egg declines, although this can be partially overcome by daily turning.

One more point must be remembered. Late hatched pullets invariably produce eggs of lower hatchability than do early pullets. The common practice on farms is to hatch a goodly number of chicks in late May, June and even in July. Such chicks cannot mature sufficiently to produce eggs with good strong germs the following March and April. This fact and the much greater profit derived from early pullets, should induce every farmer to get his chicks hatched just as early as possible. It requires more care to raise March and April chicks, but it can be done. The reward for the trouble comes in October, November and December, when one dozen of eggs is worth three in April.

Your Letter in the Mail

Continued from Page 7

J. Smith, it is difficult for the local postmaster to properly sort his mail, for no matter how well known John Henry Smith may be in his own local community when one has to deal with hundreds perhaps thousands of names the various initials makes it at times confusing.

No Small Task

The task of distributing mail in a country such as ours with its wide stretches of land with scattered and thinly-settled communities, is a tremendous one. But whether in town or country, the far north or the oldest portions of the East, the coming



A stamp-cancelling machine in a city post office, with which the operator can cancel postage on 40,000 letters in an hour.

of the mail is an important event both to the business and social life of the people.

"The postal service makes a thousand scattered communities into a province and makes nine scattered provinces into a Dominion," said Hon. Chas. Murphy, postmaster-general of Canada, in speaking to a gathering of post office workers and that sentence very well sums up its importance to each and all.

The Grain Growers' Guide

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"Dandelion Butter Color" Gives That Golden June Shade Which Brings Top Prices



Before churning add one-half teaspoonful to each gallon of cream, and out of your churn comes butter of Golden June shade. "Dandelion Butter Color" is purely vegetable, harmless, and meets all food

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\$1500 Profits last year from Poultry

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THE SPORT OF CHASING DIRT

Tools for housecleaning—Points about construction

By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

NEVER before in the history of the world has a homemaker been offered such a large variety of brushes for the different forms of cleaning carried on in the house.

Of late years manufacturers have made a business of designing tools to fit the job so that work can be done with the greatest ease and swiftness. In securing materials they now go to the four corners of the earth—they get bristles from Russian or Chinese wild boars, the Arabian pony, the Australian goat and the mule, and get other types from the cactuses and palms of Mexico, South America and other parts of the tropics. Therefore, the bristles in your brushes may have travelled thousands of miles before reaching your home.

For certain purposes animal bristles cannot be beaten. They possess pliability, flexibility and springiness that make them especially valuable for sweeping fine dirt from linoleum and varnished or highly polished floors. Our old friend the corn broom does good work in collecting large pieces of "trash," but it cannot begin to compare with a hair broom when thorough sweeping is necessary. Specially designed wall-brushes have animal bristles which dislodge dust and cobwebs without leaving streaks. The long handles enable you to reach the remotest corner of the ceiling without mounting a chair or stretching unnecessarily. These brushes are also excellent for removing dust from the tops of window-frames and doors. Even if you haven't got hot water heating, a radiator brush with a long handle is a very convenient piece of equipment to have in the house. One type is flat and the other is round, but either is equally effective in removing dust from behind or underneath the piano or stove or from the metal framework of the sewing machine. Some people find it excellent for dusting spiral bedsprings. There are short bristle brushes of various kinds especially designed for sweeping the stairs, dusting the banisters, cleaning upholstered furniture and wicker work or keeping hats and clothes free from dust.

Stiff and Durable

Vegetable fibres stand hard usage, hot water and alkalis, so are usually selected for scrubbing, scouring and for cleaning vegetables. These tools are made in different shapes, depending upon the work they are intended to do. It is a good plan to have one for the floor, one for the sink, one for scouring the chopping and cutting boards, one for pots, one or two for vegetables, one for the laundry when stubborn dirt clings to garments, one for brushing off the stove and another for polishing it, and one for cleaning such things as graters and the potato-ricer.

In addition to the many types already mentioned there are pastry brushes made of pliable bristles, tightly grasped by twisted wire so that not a hair can escape. Keep one for greasing cake tins, cookie sheets or muffin tins, and another for coating the top of meat pies, bread or rolls with milk or egg so that they will be a rich brown color when cooked. A bottle brush is extremely useful and so is a percolator brush, for even though you have no percolator it is fine for spouts of teapots and certain parts of food choppers. Silver brushes with soft bristles are excellent aids when cleaning the engraved or chased portions of the family "plate."

When buying brushes it pays to examine their construction. In the older types the bristles are fastened into a block of wood by means of cement, wire or staples. A ring of cement or glue around the base of each tuft distinguishes cement-set brushes from the others. They give good service provided they are not kept in a warm location where the glue will dry or crack. If the cement loosens the bristles soon fall out. In wire-drawn brushes

the block is split in two in order to admit the bristles, which are held in place by a wire. The block is then screwed together again. If the wire once becomes loosened the broom-head is doomed to baldness as the rest of the hair will soon fall out. When the tufts are secured by staples, the loss of one does not mean that the brush is ruined. It is therefore wise to examine block brushes so that you can secure those likely to give the best service.

Newest Types

During recent years "twisted-in-wire" brushes have appeared on the market and have proved very popular. The bristles, either animal or vegetable, are held securely by two strands of rust-proof wire twisted together very tightly. The brushes are usually spiral in shape and are either flexible or rigid according to the work for which they are intended. It is well worth while to make sure that the handles of brushes are the right size and shape. Some are adjustable, some are rigid, some can be bent, some are short, some are long, some are flat, some are round, so there's plenty to choose from. From a sanitary standpoint the bristles should be non-absorbent and easily cleaned.

All brushes and brooms should be hung up when not in use because their shape soon becomes spoiled if allowed to stand on the floor. A screw-eye in the end of each handle or a hole, through which string or wire can be run, permits them to hang in a tidy way. On page 17 you will find an illustration of a very efficient cleaning closet.

While dustless mops are neither brushes nor brooms they are generally considered a part of the cleaning equipment. The best mops are shaped so that they can reach into corners, while the handles are adjustable to permit cleaning under furniture without stooping. They are also large enough to permit rapid cleaning and the strings do not mat together but separate when the mop is shaken. In one of the best types the strings are removable. The "swab," or cotton part is easily taken off and can be put back quickly by slipping it over the frame, and securing it by a snap spring. When separated from the mop-head the swab can be cleaned and hung on the line very conveniently. A chemically-treated duster with a handle is excellent for furniture. It removes dust from rungs and legs in a twinkling and keeps the hands from becoming grimy. While mops of this sort are not intended to be washed very often they need cleaning from time to time. A good shaking outside after each mopping keeps them in good condition, but they need an occasional washing in lukewarm water with a mild soap. After being wrung carefully they are hung on the line to dry.

Save Bending

Water-mops of well twisted "strings" with a long handle save a lot of bending. Mops of this kind should be as free as possible from lint, and should be constructed so that no metal parts can scratch the baseboard. A mop-wringer is an indispensable part of any cleaning outfit, because it keeps the hands out of the water. While the hand-operated kinds are good, those with a foot-control are better.

Too much cannot be said in favor of the long-handled dust-pan, because it saves bending and collects dirt in a sanitary manner. Compared with the old-fashioned kinds it is a vast improvement. In all household tools there has been a marked increase in efficiency, because manufacturers have seen the need for making equipment to fit the job. There is still room for improvement in design and construction, but on the whole great advances have been made in the last few years.



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Men knew it but she didn't

AND the pity of it was that the subject was so delicate a one that even her closest friends didn't have the heart to mention it to her.

It was one of those things that people habitually dodge in conversation even though it might be a great boon to the person so handicapped if he or she were informed.

Halitosis is not a pretty subject, perhaps. But how many, many people—men and women—suffer from it and are held back both socially and in business!

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LISTERINE

A ST. PATRICK'S DAY PARTY

Which was one of the merriest events of the year

By ELEANOR ARDEN



THE merriest party in all the year, if it is well planned and participated in by a merry group of souls, is the one in honor of good St. Patrick. There are so many clever ways to entertain on that day that you cannot blame people for deciding to have a party.

And as the good St. Patrick drove the snakes from his beloved Ireland, so our hostess drove the melancholy from the hearts of her guests, on March 17, by games, stunts and good things to eat. All the luck in the world follows the little three-leaved shamrock, which is practically the same as our own clover, but smaller in size. Our invitations were just ordinary white cards with a bit of shamrock or a paddy pipe embossed upon it, and the invitation read:

Please don your greenest
And look your serenest;
We'll have no regrets if you do.
For a shamrock party,
With plenty of blarney
We have arranged for you.

8 p.m. The Seventeenth of March,
Mr. and Mrs. James E. Lownie.

The Inevitable Blarney Stone

On arriving we left our wraps in the room provided for that purpose, and were conducted to the living-room, past the Blarney stone, which everyone must kiss before beginning the game. Of course, the stone was placed in a most inaccessible spot, hanging by a heavy cord in the open doorway, where it swung back and forth, evading the kisses which the guests sought to bestow upon it. Naturally we were not permitted to touch the stone with our hands during the osculatory performance. It was amusing then to observe the successful competitors in this feat, trying to turn compliments in real Irish style.

Everyone having contrived to kiss the stone the selection of partners for the games went on, but not by the usual dignified method however. Each guest on arriving had been given a small paper package with instructions not to open it until directed. These packages contained tiny papier-mache green pigs, high hats, snakes, pots of shamrock, and other symbols of the occasion, and as there were two of each, partners had much fun in finding each other by the matching of souvenirs.

Wearing of the Green

Our hostess had used green and white in her color scheme, with green as the dominant note, green garlands of paper on the table and individual favors, such as little shamrock flower pots, pipes, high silk hats for bon-bon dishes, using shamrocks as her leading good luck symbols. These were intermingled with gold paper harps. Over the chandelier hung a soft fringe of green and white crepe paper, upon which were fastened at intervals tiny harps and artificial shamrock leaves. More emerald green crepe paper was shredded into narrow streamers which hung from branches of evergreen around the room, like long green moss. The long streamers swayed with every breath of air and were very decorative. Green candles inserted in hollowed-out potatoes, made an amusing note on the table.

We were just allowed a peep at this marvellous table, and then were ushered into another room to partake of St. Patrick's Love Story Game. Each guest was given a slip of paper with the story given written below, with blanks which were num-

bered. A prize was given to the one who, in a given length of time, filled the greatest number of blanks correctly. Shamrocks of green crepe paper were pasted on the top of each slip. A green pencil was attached by a green cord. The story was as follows:

"There was once a gallant young swain named (1)——, who lived in the emerald isle. He was happy and content, for on long summer days he hoed in his mother's patch of (2)——, and in the morning and evening he fed the (3)——. But one evening in the sweet and early dusk, when the meadows were dotted with (4)——, he fared forth to a neighborhood party. He wore his best suit topped off with (5)——, (6)——, (7)——, (8)——, and at the party he met a merry (9)——, called (10)——, who won his heart away. He danced a brave Irish (11)——, with her, and so wretched was he next day thinking of her, he even forgot to smoke his (12)——, and never did he spend a happy moment again until they were married by the priest, and made their home in a pretty valley of the (13)—— (14)——, and were happy ever after."

Answers—(1) Patrick, (2) potatoes, (3) pigs, (4) shamrocks, (5) a (6) high (7) silk (8) hat, (9) colleen, (10) Bridget, (11) clog, (12) pipe, (13) Emerald, (14) Isle.

We gathered in the long living-room and a quartet of young men attired in dark suits and looking quite jaunty with tall black hats and green ties, with a sprig of shamrock on their coat lapels, entertained us with some Irish song favorites. After they had completed their special numbers they invited the rest of us to join with them in singing those which had received the heartiest reception. Almost every one likes a sing song, whether they can sing well or not. We certainly enjoyed that half hour of singing.

Of Course There Were Fortunes

Then a pretty colleen, in a green paper costume, told our fortunes. This was followed by an Irish Luck Game. Each guest was blindfolded with a piece of green silk, and with a long wand wrapped in green crepe paper, having a pin securely fastened in the end, was told to spear a shamrock from the large basket in which they lay. On each shamrock was written a good luck prophecy, as: "Use a little Irish wit and everything you turn to will turn to greenbacks." or "Crack an Irish joke tomorrow, and the day after you will find a mint of money, or something just as good." The first shamrock speared by each guest bore the prophecy of his or her Irish luck for the coming year.

Green was carried throughout the light refreshments. Sandwiches of cream cheese and green peppers were followed by small green pickles and thin lettuce sandwiches. Pistachio ice cream and small cakes with green icing were next in order. Hard green candies with coffee and hot chocolate completed our lunch.

We all voted the party the best yet for the getting together of the young people in the community.



MACARONI AND ITS COUSINS

Facts about Italian pastes—Suggestions for appetizing dishes

DO you treat your family to macaroni at regular intervals or is it merely brought on occasionally? Perhaps you are neglecting this excellent food and its equally nutritious cousins spaghetti and vermicelli. All the Italian pastes are made from durum wheats containing rather a high percentage of gluten which is the protein of grains. The flour is mixed with water and the resulting dough, after a thorough kneading, is forced through holes of different sizes. The lengths are then cured or dried before being put into packages.

But Italian pastes are not limited to the three sizes best known to the public. In addition there are alphabet macaroni, rings, noodles (flat or twisted), shells, stars, melon seeds and elbows, so there is plenty of variety. The main thing is to select a good brand and stick to it, because there are differences in quality. Some require long cooking while others, made of poor flour, become pasty when cooked.

To be really delicious, macaroni and its relatives must be properly cooked and combined with suitable seasoning. Owing to the fact that it contains a fair amount of protein it can be used as a substitute for meat, especially when combined with cheese. Not only is macaroni delicious when served with tomatoes, mushrooms, peppers or oysters, but also in combination with fresh, canned or dried fruits.

The only satisfactory way of cooking macaroni is to break it into short lengths and to drop it into at least two quarts of rapidly boiling water. The bubbling keeps the pieces from sticking

to the bottom. Stirring is undesirable because it tends to make the macaroni sticky. As soon as it is tender (about 20 minutes) it is drained in a colander, reserving the liquid for soups, after which it is rinsed with cold water to separate the pieces and make them firm.

Some people like macaroni for breakfast, served with sugar and cream, and possibly dates or raisins. Try it and see. Of course noodles and macaroni in various shapes are used widely in soups either for dinner or supper. Macaroni is also an excellent "meat extender." If you have only a small amount of meat it will do for another meal if combined with macaroni or spaghetti. Line a dish with the cooked paste and fill the centre with chopped beef or ham well seasoned with tomato catsup. Steam or bake for 45 minutes and serve either hot or cold. When turned out it will surprise the family. Fish and macaroni make another nice combination if seasoned with tomato or mushroom sauce. Many attractive dishes can be made with the various Italian pastes and vegetables, such as peas, beans, tomatoes or beets. In summer they make delicious salads with the red and green foods just mentioned. Moulded in tomato jelly and garnished with hard-cooked eggs they are very attractive. Macaroni with a curry sauce and the addition of tripe is a popular dish. In the form of a sweet custard any of the pastes are very popular, and if combined with left-over fruit and nuts they are also delicious.

WHY CUSTARDS GO WRONG

Causes of Failures—How to secure good results

SOME people seem to possess the knack of making a baked custard that is perfect in every way—it is firm yet jelly-like in consistency, and is smooth in texture. There are others, however, who never meet with success—when they bake a custard it is watery, uneven and full of holes. In case you happen to be one of the latter I am going to give a method, which, if followed closely, will produce a dessert of the kind you have always longed to make. Then I shall explain why some custards go wrong.

Baked Custard

4 c. milk
5 eggs
1-3 c. sugar
1 tsp. salt
1 tsp. vanilla

Break the eggs into a bowl and beat only slightly—just enough to thoroughly blend the whites and yolks. Add sugar, salt and flavoring and mix well. Pour on the milk, either hot or cold, stirring constantly. Turn into a baking dish or into custard cups and place in a pan of hot water. If desired individual cups may be greased with butter so that the custards can be turned out when cold. A few gratings of nutmeg on top give a nice flavor.

Set the pan of water holding the custard, in a very moderate oven—not more than 325 degrees Fahr., if you own an oven thermometer. Too much heat will ruin the custard. Bake for 60 minutes if the dessert is large, or for 40 minutes if cups are used. To avoid over-cooking, insert a silver knife in the centre of the custard. If it comes out clean it's done, but if it is milky, further baking is necessary. As soon as the cooking is completed, lift the dish out of the hot water and serve at once, or chill.

Coffee custard is made by steeping three tablespoons of coffee in the milk. When the desired strength is secured, strain through double cheesecloth and proceed as above. To make chocolate custard, melt two squares of chocolate and add them to the hot milk, additional sugar may be necessary. A delicious dessert can be made by

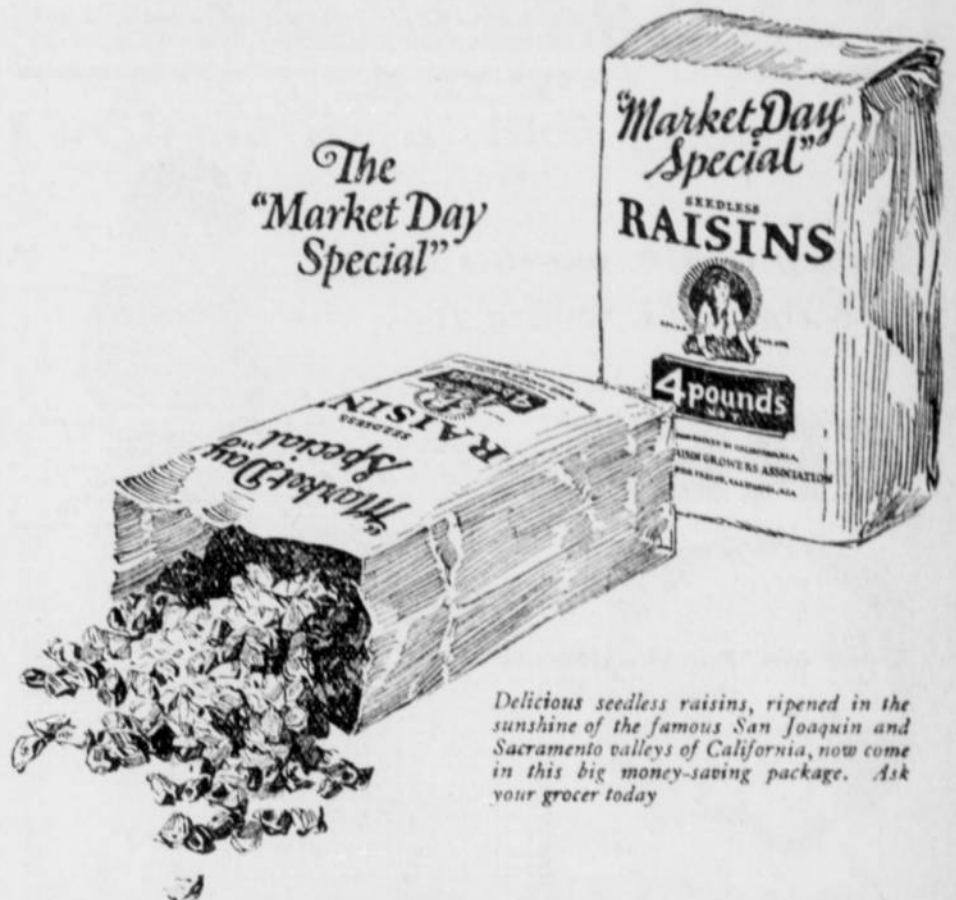
caramelizing one-quarter cup sugar and pouring it around the sides of a buttered pudding dish. Pour in the mixture and bake. Another variation is produced by using one-half cup sugar instead of one-third cup and caramelizing it. Add to the hot milk and proceed as before. Custards may be steamed instead of baked if desired.

Now for the reasons why all custards are not a success. As the thickening is done by eggs the right number must be used. A whole egg to each cup of milk is the right proportion for individual custards, but if a large one is being made, five are necessary for every quart of milk (four cups). If you are stingy with the eggs the dessert is doomed to failure.

The texture of the custard is influenced by the way that the eggs are blended. If they are beaten until frothy, a lot of air becomes entangled and a "holey" custard results. Therefore, it is most important that the whites and yolks merely be mixed together with as little beating as possible. Whether the milk is added hot or cold, it matters not, and has no effect upon the quality of the dessert, but if it is scalded first, time is saved in baking. A smoother texture results if the milk is added to the eggs than if the order is reversed.

Even though every precaution is taken up to this point, a custard can be ruined in the oven, for it curdles if the heat is too intense. The mixture must never boil. To prevent this the dish is surrounded with hot water and is placed in a very moderate oven. An oven thermometer tells you exactly when the right temperature is reached. Too much heat hardens the proteins and produces a curdled, watery effect that is far from tempting. The same thing happens if the dish is not removed as soon as cooking is completed, or if it is allowed to sit in the hot water on being removed from the oven. If the custard is to be eaten hot it should be served as soon as possible; if it is to be eaten cold, it should be chilled.

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THAT KITCHEN OF YOURS

Points about cupboards—Increasing storage space
By MARGARET M. SPEECHLY

EVEN if your kitchen seems past redemption, don't give up hope because there's sure to be some way of making it more convenient. Just think of it—150 to 300 miles of walking each year have been saved through grouping equipment conveniently. If you are interested in seeing how this can be done, turn to Reducing Kitchen Mileage, in The Guide, of May 14, 1924. The next move is to place the utensils in the convenient places, as described in Reform in The Kitchen, printed in The Guide of June 11, 1924.

Then there's the problem of cupboards. The kitchen cabinet with its shelves above and bins and drawers below is undoubtedly the most compact arrangement. Not everybody can afford to buy one but it is not very difficult to build one according to your own plans. The Guide has published more than one cabinet designed by readers. By sending 10 cents to The Guide, you can get a bulletin on labor-savers, packed with good ideas, among which are kitchen cabinets. Perhaps the best way of building one is to make it a permanent part of the kitchen, that is to say, let it extend to the ceiling. The shelves used every day should not be higher than six feet, but the space above is splendid for holding equipment needed only occasionally. Be sure to have a division and separate doors for the two sections.

The shelves in cupboards and cabinets are usually far too wide, with the result that things are put in too deep. Thus when wishing to do baking with the greatest speed, time is consumed in hunting for the vanilla or baking powder or something else. Plan your shelves so as to accommodate one row only. The best way to do this is to measure the dishes and containers. For instance, a shelf three inches wide is about right for gelatin boxes, junket tablets, spices and extracts, while one eight inches in width is suitable for things in cardboard cartons. A rack on the door will hold small articles.

Re-arranging Shelves

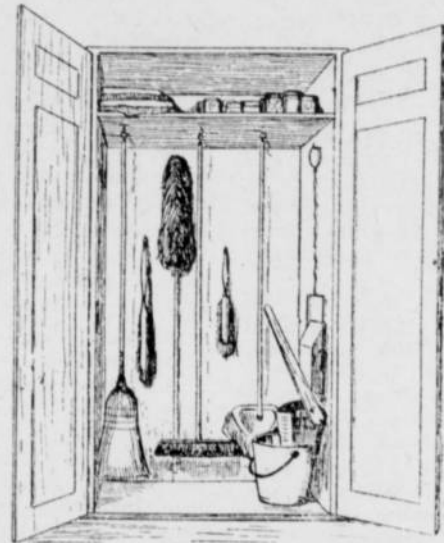
Usually a good deal of space is lost by placing shelves too far apart. If you have inherited a cupboard in which much room is wasted it is worth while to try re-spacing the shelves and possibly putting a new one between two old ones. Of course in a dish cupboard the size of the crockery piles will be a guide as to the width of shelves and the spacing. If room is limited, platters and other pieces used occasionally can stand on edge behind the piles. A thin strip nailed to the shelf near the back acts as a guard for preventing slipping.

The top of a cabinet should be at least 12 inches above the lower part if mixing is to be done on the working-surface. This is especially necessary when the upper section has doors. The table of a cabinet should not be more than 22 to 25 inches across if work is to be done with ease. This applies equally to any mixing surface. The height is most important of course and varies according to your height, and to the length of your arms, but perhaps the best way is to have all mixing surfaces eight inches below the elbow, so that you can stand erect while working.

What to use for table tops is a problem. Some people like white oil cloth pasted down smoothly, while others prefer zinc, which is very serviceable but is difficult to keep free from stains. After experimenting for some time a nickel-covered zinc has

been made and has proved very satisfactory. Not only is it attractive, but it is no trouble to keep clean, and the metal can be bent over the table-edge without harming the finish. Ask your dealer about it. Another table-finish which has proved serviceable is inlaid linoleum, especially if given several coats of waterproof varnish, in order to produce a hard, shiny surface.

The lower part of a cabinet can be planned to suit your own requirements. Some people instead of having a bin



for flour, use a barrel which swings outward when needed and can be pushed out of sight again with very little effort. The Guide labor-saving bulletin shows you how to instal this. Drawers are nearly always made too deep, with the result that utensils are put in on top of each other and have to be turned over when anything is needed. Several shallow drawers two or two-and-a-half inches in depth increase the

storage space and allow a single row of utensils to be placed on the bottom. Such things as dover beaters and measuring spoons are better hung up than kept in drawers. You may find it convenient to have one or two deeper drawers but that depends on individual needs.

Using Waste Space

In addition to the cabinet there are other cupboards which simplify kitchen work. If there is a space next to the range why not use it for a pot-cupboard, arranging the shelves to accommodate pans of various sizes. The lids can be put into racks on the door. A broom-closet is something every woman needs. It is not always put in the kitchen, but can be built in any narrow space between two doors or windows. A shelf at the top holds scouring powders, dusters, soaps and other small articles, while from its underside are suspended brooms, mop, brushes and dust pans. The scrubbing pail, mop and wringer stand on the bottom. If screw-eyes are put in handles of the brooms they can hang free of the floor and will last longer in consequence.

The triangular space under the stairs can be used for shallow shelves to good advantage if the stair-case runs up from the kitchen. Very often an unused door or window is a good location for shelves or a cupboard. One of the best labor-savers is a built-in ironing board similar to the one on page 17 which takes up very little space especially if located between two windows. Care should be taken to place it so that the light comes over the left shoulder. It is also important to adjust it to the right height for pressing.

The building of cupboards is a different problem in each kitchen. Sometimes a corner jog can be utilized, and sometimes the wall next a chimney can be converted into a useful cupboard. Be sure to have a shelf for cook books so that you can refer to them without having to go through a whole pile of things. On the same shelf you can keep a recipe file and other literature. A good place for this is over the work table or close to the cabinet. Much time is saved by having a mending kit next to the clock or in some other convenient location. Not only is it necessary to have a special long needle and strong thread for sewing up chicken or fish, but it is a good idea to keep on hand a pincushion, pair of scissors, needles, buttons, and darning wool in readiness for the usual emergency which arises when Dad loses a button or Mary tears her dress. In the same cupboard you might keep your tools for making household repairs.

SOME HOME-GROWN IDEAS

Labor-savers invented by prairie readers

ONE of the contributors to this page, in sending her description, said: "When I read your invitation to submit labor-saving schemes, I said, 'Well, I'm out of that. I've no ideas of value.' It has taken me a long time to realize that I have some conveniences I have not seen in other homes. These are all home-made and home-grown, and I hope will be of value to some one else." Perhaps you are in the same position as this reader. She has some splendid labor-saving schemes, but did not realize that they were different from anybody else's. Before another day is over, take stock of your equipment and send a description and drawing of your best labor-saving ideas to the Household Editor, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. Regular rates are paid for material that is suitable.

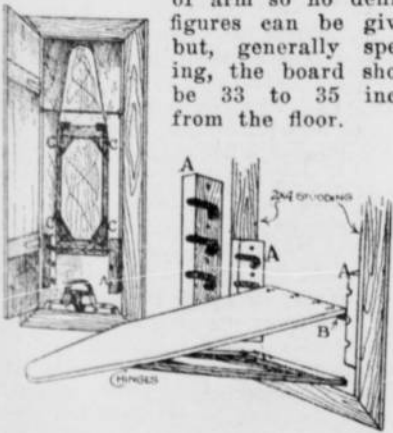


Rack for Knives

This butcher-knife rack is constructed of lath. The slots are made by nailing squares of lath to a strip of lath, leaving a space of two inches between squares. The rack can be nailed to the end of the cabinet or to one of those apple-box shelves, with the lath to the outside as illustrated, or to the wall over the work-table.—Mrs. F. J. S.

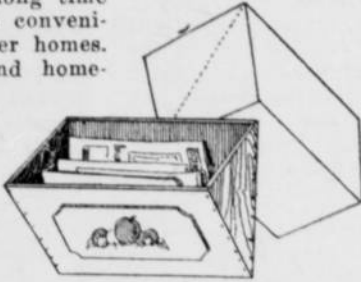
Built-In Ironing Board

A most convenient ironing board is either built into the wall or is attached to it by a frame. If desired, the space between two windows or doors can be used for the purpose. Whatever the location it should be arranged so that the light either comes from the left side of the worker or from the front. When wishing to use the ironing board it is only necessary to open the door of the shallow closet, unhook the bar and lower the board into position. The one illustrated is adjustable (A) so that people of different heights can use it. Much depends on the length of arm so no definite figures can be given, but, generally speaking, the board should be 33 to 35 inches from the floor.



The board 14 inches x 60 inches is shaped at one end to permit garments to slip over easily. At the other end a strip of wood is nailed on, to which a rod (B) is held by staples. For this the rod in the back end of the side boards of a wagon is suitable. If the points of the staples come through to

the top they can be hammered down flat. The brace underneath must be constructed so that the board is perfectly rigid. The triangular pieces (C) across the corners give added strength. The long hook that holds the board in place can be made from number nine wire. Irons can be stored underneath. When the door is closed everything is out of sight, and is protected from dust.



Useful Paper Rack

To make a paper rack from an apple box, nail on the lid to strengthen the box, then draw a diagonal line across both ends and saw carefully from corner to corner. Remove the top again and nail it on to the sawn side, using a piece from the discarded wood to make the rack complete. This can be painted or varnished, or covered with wall-paper. I used heavy brown paper for mine and pasted on a cut-out design as a decoration.—Mrs. J. R.

A Convertible Crib

The material necessary for this crib is as follows:

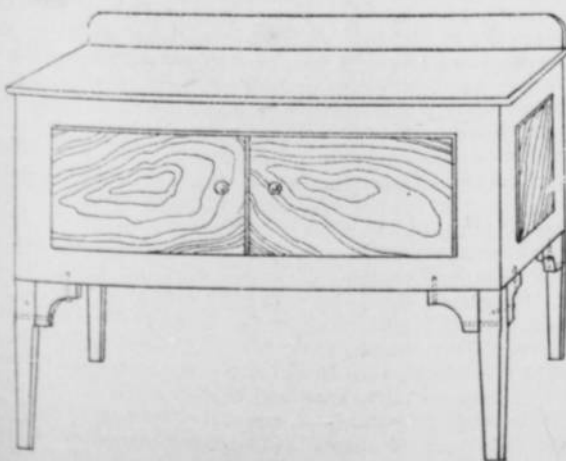
- 4 pieces 2 in. x 1 in. x 46 in.
- 4 pieces 2 in. x 1 in. x 28 in.
- 4 pieces 2 in. x 2 in. x 28 in.
- 4 pieces 2 in. x 1/2 in. x 46 in.
- 16 pieces white poplar for rounds



Place the pieces, measuring 2 x 1 x 46 side by side, with the narrow edge uppermost, and bore holes half-way through each at regular intervals to allow rounds to be put in. Do the same with the strips measuring 2 x 1 x 28. My husband whittled pieces of white poplar 12 inches long for the rounds, and set them into the bored holes. The four pieces 2 x 2 x 28 are used for legs. In three places on each leg cut out a piece 1 in. x 2 in. so that the horizontal strips may fit in. Casters make it easy to move the cot around. When my little son began pulling himself up by chairs, I removed the slats, turned the crib upside down and used it as a play pen. It was light and could easily be pushed about by him, and was quickly converted into a bed at night.—Mrs. W. E. D.

Dresser and Washstand

My husband made a most attractive set for a bedroom out of boxes and pieces of lumber that were around the farm. The main part of the dresser was constructed from the crate in



which our sewing machine was shipped. For a top, good lumber, planed and matched was used. The measurements are 21 inches by 41 inches. Another piece, four inches wide, rounded at two corners, was securely nailed to the top at right angles to form a narrow back. In front we put on doors which meet in the centre. The legs are bolted on, using braces as supports. The height of the dresser from the floor to the table is 33 inches. The top of the washstand measures 14 x 18 inches, and the height from the floor to the top is 30 inches. After completing the construction we stained and grained the furniture to match the woodwork in the room. Over the dresser we hung a mirror. Both pieces are a decided addition to the room and saved buying furniture.—Mrs. R. C. M.

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PROBLEMS OF WASH-DAY

Methods that dislodge dirt—Clothing wears longer

By ANNE DEANE

NEXT to getting meals and trimming lamps, the family washing is the most regular job that falls to the homemaker's lot. Week by week washday comes around with never failing regularity—but it was ever thus. In primitive times the housemother took her washing to a nearby stream, put it in the water and trampled it with her feet. Gradually a slanting platform was introduced and later grooves were made in it to hasten the process of cleansing. This was the forerunner of the wash-board. As time went on the laundry work was brought into the home and the use of tubs and boards became more common. Today the homemaker finds that multitudes of washers have been invented for the express purpose of lightening the heaviest load of the week.

The purpose of all methods of laundering is to dislodge "soil" of various kinds. Stains demand special treatment before washing, but the main difficulty has always been the removal of grime, especially on cuffs and neckbands. This can best be accomplished by forcing water through the cloth. Primitive methods did this to a nicety, for the tramping of feet caused the water to flow through the meshes of the fabric and to take with it the dirt.

A Net-Work of Threads

The best and most satisfactory method of washing, as far as the fabric is concerned, is based upon this same principle of forcing water through the garment. The old metal vacuum cone draws the suds back and forth, but the modern washer is still more satisfactory. If cloth were put under the magnifying glass it would look like a coarse network of threads, similar to scrim curtains. During wear, the tiny spaces become filled with perspiration and oils from the skin which become mixed with dust and form the grime that soon accumulates on cuffs and neckbands particularly. As a matter of economy it pays to change clothing frequently rather than to wear it until the soil has become so embedded that harsh methods must be employed. The less friction there is, the longer the garment wears.

Soft water carries away dirt more rapidly than hard water, so when the latter only is available, it is necessary to use something for "breaking" the hardness. If you have to use hard water for laundering send one cent and a stamped, addressed envelope for The Guide Bulletin, No. 44, which contains information about softeners. Whatever substance is employed, it should be thoroughly dissolved before adding it to the wash water in order to safeguard the fabrics. An article can be ruined if chemicals such as washing soda or lye are thrown in without being entirely dissolved. The other day I saw a good linen table cloth that had been spoiled because a softener was used carelessly. Suddenly, for no apparent reason holes began to appear and investigation showed that the fabric had been eaten by the chemical. Softeners are absolutely necessary when the water is hard, but they must be used with discretion.

Secret of Success

The secret of removing dirt in the easiest way lies in using soft water of medium temperature to which enough soap has been added to produce a good suds. This liquid when forced or drawn through fabrics, acts upon the soil, liberates the embedded dirt and cleanses without friction.

The size of the load has a bearing upon the ease with which dirt is removed. When too many articles are

put into the machine the soapy water does not have a real chance to penetrate the fabrics and to make them clean. In addition there is a greater tendency to tear garments and to pull off buttons. Therefore, it is really an economy to put in smaller loads. Plenty of sudsy water is also necessary if proper cleansing is to be done. On the newest types of washers a water-line is marked on the tub to indicate how full it should be in order to get the best results.

It is interesting to know that even though water becomes very dirty it is still able to remove soil. All that is necessary is to keep at the right temperature and to re-enforce it with more soap solution from time to time. As long as this is done the water will still continue to dislodge particles of dirt.

One of the most important points in the removal of soil is to have a good suds.

Unless hard water is softened before washing a large quantity of soap is necessary in order to produce a lather. The most economical way is to use soap solution made in advance—try making it in quantities in order to save time. It can easily be stored in sealers that are not suitable for canning. Shave a bar of soap finely, dissolve it in three cups of water and add five more cups of water. Cool slightly and pour into sealers. In washing add enough to make a good suds. Soap plays a great part in the removal of soil as it cuts the greasy film and releases the dirt it is holding. It does this far more effectively when in solution than if dropped into the washer in pieces. Rubbing soap on to fabrics makes it necessary to use friction to remove it again, and this has a tendency to wear out the garment.

Effect of Temperature

The temperature of the water has an important bearing upon the removal of soil. The tiny particles of dirt are usually imprisoned in a coating of oily and albuminous substances secreted by the skin. Warmth is required to eat the grease but too much heat has a tendency to harden the albuminous material. A happy medium, therefore, is the best for releasing the imprisoned dirt. Water in which the hands can be placed without discomfort is about the right temperature.

Rinsing under any circumstance is one of the most important steps in the process, because it removes the soiled water. As a rule too little rinsing is done, with the result that clothes take on a grey cast, simply because some of the soapy water still remains in the fabric. Bluing does not improve this condition but rather makes it worse.

There is something to be said for sorting clothes according to texture, because a loosely-woven fabric sheds dirt more rapidly than one which is close in weave. Therefore, pillow-slips, sheets and other articles of hard finish should be done together, while Turkish towels, underwear and other pieces of similar weave, should be put in another load. Such details as these, while apparently unimportant, have a direct bearing upon the ease with which fabrics can be cleaned.

If you are interested in the way different types of washing machines remove soil from clothing, turn to The Guide of May 14, 1924, in which you will find "An X-Ray of Washers." Short cuts for wash-day are given in Guide Bulletin No. 9, while No. 58 deals with soap-making. Send one cent and a stamped, addressed envelope, for each of these to The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.



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VACUUM TUBE AS AMPLIFIER

Improvements in the tube have led to improved methods of using it

By W. B. CARTMEL, Radio Engineer

WHEN we speak of adding amplification to a radio set we usually mean audio-frequency amplification, and that is what I have especially in mind in the present paper, as practically all present day sets use radio-frequency amplification in some form or another. The most common type of set now in use unfortunately is the regenerative set. Single tube regenerative sets will give reception over very great distances, and are excelled in this respect only by the more efficient types of sets using two stages of radio-frequency amplification. Adding one stage of audio-frequency amplification to a single tube regenerative set of this type will give loud speaker operation with an amount of volume that is fairly satisfactory in a small room. Adding one more stage of audio-frequency amplification should give entirely satisfactory loud speaker operation. Thus with two peanut tubes used in a good regenerative hook-up, one will obtain loud speaker operation over considerable distances with moderate volume, and using three peanut tubes, one will obtain loud speaker operation that the ordinary fan will find more than satisfactory even on fairly distant stations.

This, however, requires that the tube be used under proper conditions which are as follows: Use 45 volts in the first stage of amplification with a two-volt grid bias, and 90 volts in the plate circuit of the second stage of audio with a 6-volt negative bias on the grid which may be conveniently obtained from two 3-volt flashlight dry batteries, wired in series. Ninety volts or even more may be put on the plate of the new peanut tube recently brought out. This arrangement will deliver to the ordinary type of loud speaker all the volume it will stand, in fact, it will be even desirable when listening to a good station to detune the set slightly, if a radio-frequency set, or cut down the regeneration if regenerative, so as to run the loud speaker at about half the volume that it is capable of giving, and it will be found that the reception will be much sweeter. The reason for this is that a loud speaker will not reproduce as sweetly when it is driven to the limit of its capacity, so that if more volume is desired a larger loud speaker should be used.

Effects Operation of Speaker

For my own use I prefer one stage of peanut amplification for the first stage and a 5-watt power tube such as is used in transmitting sets for the second stage. The 5-watt power tube is used in connection with a cone type loud speaker capable of delivering a large volume of sound, so that where used in the rooms of an ordinary house one obtains a large volume of sound if desired, equal to what one would obtain from a piano for instance. This type of loud speaker is more sensitive than the ordinary small loud speaker, and will run very well from two stages of peanut amplification if they are arranged strictly in accordance with the method previously outlined. It will be seen, therefore, that one may obtain satisfactory loud speaker operation from two stages of audio-frequency amplification using peanuts in connection with an efficient hook-up. It may be asked: Why not use three stages of audio-frequency amplification? The answer is that when a station is brought in so faintly by an efficient regenerative set that two stages of audio-frequency amplification will not give satisfactory volume, three stages will be unsatisfactory.

The reason for this is as follows: Three stages of amplification will increase the volume of the sound many millions of times and therefore will bring out the faintest amount of surrounding noise, such as, interference from power lines, static, etc. For this reason, although a weakly received dis-

tant signal may be brought up to any desired strength by using a sufficient number of stages of audio-frequency amplification, the noise also amplified mixes with the signal spoiling its reception. There is usually therefore very little satisfaction in more than two stages of audio-frequency amplification, although it is sometimes possible in some quiet locations and under especially favorable reception conditions to make use of more than two stages of audio-frequency amplification. While, therefore, only two stages of audio-frequency amplification are generally recommended, this implies of course that the amplification is used in connection with a set which efficiently brings the signal into the detector tube, and also that the two stages of audio-frequency amplification are themselves efficient. Where resistance-coupled amplification is used, however, it is necessary to use three or four stages of amplification because resistance-coupled amplifiers as used in receiving sets are very inefficient. At the present time audio-frequency transformers are available which give very good musical quality, and there is no excuse, therefore, for the use of resistance-coupled amplifiers in the ordinary receiving set.

Quality of Tone

In high quality speech input amplifier used in connection with high quality broadcasting sets, resistance coupling is used, but even then transformers are also used in connection with the equipment. The tubes used in that case are the 102-D vacuum tubes which have a voltage amplification factor of 30 and hence are more suitable for resistance coupling than the ordinary tube which is used in a receiving set. These tubes, however, need careful engineering when used as amplifiers in order to produce the best results. In an ordinary receiving set, however, there are many causes of distortion, chief of which is regeneration. The writer would like to say that the best quality of received music that he has ever heard was from a superheterodyne, in which there was one stage of transformer-coupled audio-frequency amplification using a peanut tube, and this was used in connection with a 5-watt tube as a second amplifier for running a cone type loud speaker. If such splendid quality can be obtained from two stages of highly efficient transformer-coupled amplifiers, it is obviously a mistake to use resistance amplification in a radio receiving set, particularly as so much of the quality of the received music depends on the design of the radio-frequency amplifiers and on the design of the tuner and detector. Resistance-coupled amplifiers are quite useless in connection with a regenerative set.

Before closing we will repeat in detail how to add audio-frequency amplification to a set. Use 45 volts on the plate of the first amplifying tube with a grid bias of about 2 volts, the grid return being connected to the negative side of the filament. For this stage either one of the old type of peanut tubes or one of the new may be used. For the second stage use 90 volts on the plate of the tube with a 6-volt negative bias on the grid, the grid return being connected direct to the negative side of the filament. For this tube one of the new peanut tubes must be used as one of the old ones would not be suitable. All of these tubes may be run in series from one battery and the 2-volt grid bias for the first amplifier tube may be obtained from IR drop in the other two tubes without the necessity of inserting an actual C battery in its grid leak, or a C battery of 1½ volts may be used. In the second stage of amplification the 6-volt C battery is necessary however.

In concluding this short paper it should be stated that it is rather difficult to explain clearly how to practically carry out correct engineering principles merely from reading a paper or from hearing one read. For this reason hook-ups will be furnished to those writing in for them.



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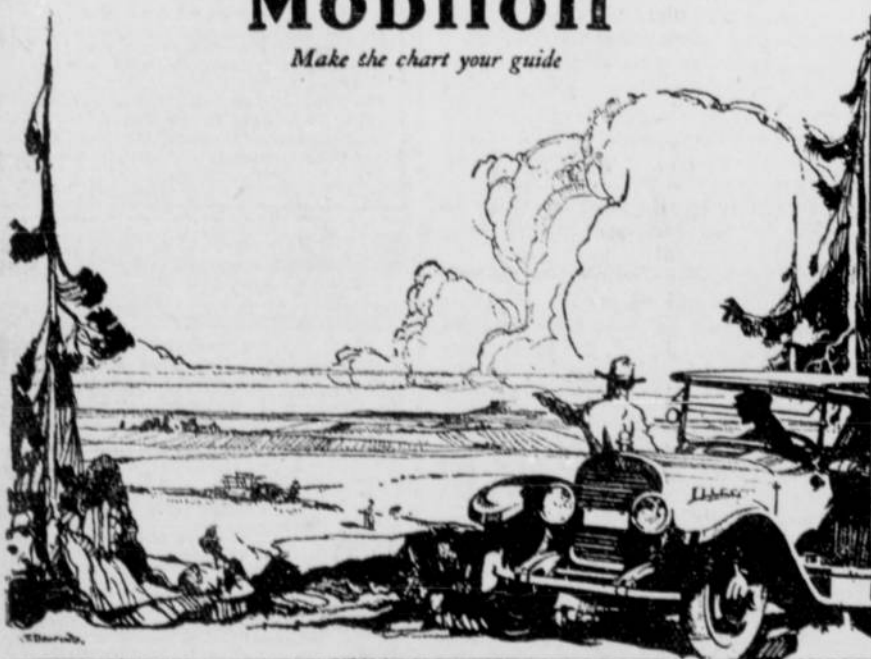
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THE correct grades of Gargoyle Mobil-oil for engine lubrication of prominent passenger cars and motor trucks are specified below.

| NAMES OF PASSENGER CARS AND MOTOR TRUCKS | 1925 | | 1924 | | 1923 | | 1922 | |
|---|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|
| | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter | Summer | Winter |
| Auburn 6-63 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | | |
| " 8 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | | |
| " (other mod.) | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc |
| Autocar | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Buick | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Cadillac | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Chevrolet | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Chrysler | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Claire | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Chalmers | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Chandler | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Chevrolet EB & T | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (other mod.) | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc |
| Chrysler | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Cleveland | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Cole | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Cunningham | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Davis | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Diamond T | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Dodge Brothers | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Dort | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Dorris 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Dusenberry | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Durant 4 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Elcar 4 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " 8 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Essex | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Federal Knight | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " X-2 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (other mod.) | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc |
| Flint | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Ford | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Four Wheel Drive | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Franklin | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB |
| G. M. C. | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Garford (11-15) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (other mod.) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Gardner | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Graham Brothers | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Gray | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| H. C. S. | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Haynes 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Hudson Super Six | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Hupmobile | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Jewett | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Jordan 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " 8 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Kissel | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (Com'l) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Lafayette | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Lee's Concorde | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (other mod.) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Lincoln | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Leominster | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| McFarlan | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Mack (Com'l) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Marmion | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Maxwell | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (Com'l) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Mercer | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Moore | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Mitchell | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Nash | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (Com'l Quad) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Nat'l (Ind.) 6-31 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " 6-51 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (other mod.) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Oakland | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Oldsmobile 4 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Overland | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Paige (Cont. Eng.) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (Com'l) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (other mod.) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Peerless 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " 8 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Pierce Arrow | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Premier | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| R & V Knight | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Reo | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Republic (14 ton) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (1 1/2 ton) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (1 1/4-1920W) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (other mod.) | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc |
| Rickenbacker 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " 8 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Rolls Royce | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Seagrave | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Stearns Knight | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB | BB |
| Stephens | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Studebaker | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Stutz 4 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Vesle (Cont. Eng.) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (Hercules) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Eng. (2 ton) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (other mod.) | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc | Arc |
| Westcott D-48 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| White 15 & 20 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " (other mod.) | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Wills St. Claire | B | B | B | B | B | B | B | B |
| Willys-Knight 4 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| " 6 | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |
| Winton | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc | A | Arc |

TRANSMISSION AND DIFFERENTIAL

For their correct lubrication, use Gargoyle Mobil-oil "C," "CC" or Mobil-oil as recommended by complete Chart available at all dealers

TRACTOR LUBRICATION:

The correct engine lubricant for the FORDSON TRACTOR is Gargoyle Mobil-oil "BB" in summer and Gargoyle Mobil-oil "A" in winter. The correct oil for all other tractors is specified in our Chart. Ask for it at our stations and dealers.

The Gentleman Burglar

Continued from Page 5

dreadful. The jewelry was all we had saved and now it is gone. It couldn't have been Ellen or Annie. They've been with us forever. I'd as soon suspect you. Some one must have come in while we were at dinner and—"

She checked herself suddenly, and a vague suspicion dawned in her eyes, battled with incredulity, and conquered. "Katharine!" she gasped. "That man!"

The girl, who had gone to the dressing-table and was futilely examining the empty jewel-box, turned a puzzle face toward her mother.

"What man?" she asked; but Mrs. Ramsey swept the question aside with a torrent of broken argument and comment.

"No letter of introduction—and he didn't give me any address. And to think I gave him that old Burgundy your father saved for such very special occasions! But he was charming. Nobody could have imagined. It doesn't seem possible—but he did come upstairs. He asked to come—. You heard him ask, Katharine, and he was up here alone for at least fifteen minutes. And then his coming just before dinner when we would be sure to invite him to stay, and his leaving right after dinner before anything could possibly be discovered. Oh, there's no doubt of it—not a shadow of a doubt."

Her daughter interrupted her eagerly. "Why, mother, it isn't possible. He was a friend of Cousin Howard's."

"Friend of fiddlesticks! He didn't tell us a single thing about Howard that couldn't have been picked up from anyone who knows your cousin. I didn't notice it at the time; but you know it's true. He only told us entertaining stories about queer places, and he had our jewelry in his pockets all the time."

Figure Puzzle Contest

The correct answer to the
FIGURE PUZZLE will be announced in The Guide on
MARCH 11

He fooled me completely. I'll admit that. I thought he was the most delightful man I had met in years. We must telephone for the police."

"Oh, no, mother," said the girl impulsively; but Mrs. Ramsey was already on the way to the telephone, and in a few moments an officer in plain clothes was taking notes concerning the events of the evening.

"Clever game," he commented admiringly. "Sounds like a new man. I don't remember anybody that fills the bill, but it may be one of the old crowd in a new lay."

When he went away the two women once more said good night to each other. Mrs. Ramsey's eyes were wet and her expression tragic, but her daughter was dry-eyed and philosophical.

"Don't fret, mother," she said cheerfully. "We can live very comfortably without family jewels so long as our credit with the butcher and baker is good; and, at least, we've had a lively evening. That's worth something."

But when her mother had gone, the girl threw herself down on the bed and hid her face among the pillows. A door had opened and closed. Through it, in the moment of its opening, she had caught a glimpse of the Delectable Mountains. Later, as she sat before the dressing-table, she spoke severely to the young woman in the mirror. "Serves you right," she said. "Serves you right for being a susceptible idiot—and at your age!" Then, in answer to a look from her face in the mirror, "Yes, I know. He was—and perhaps, even if he took the things, he did think—but you ought to be ashamed of yourself for caring whether he did or not." The girl in the mirror frowned assent.

As Mrs. Ramsey and her daughter were finishing breakfast the next morning, the maid brought in a large box. "From the florist's, ma'am."

Continued on Page 27

THE WINDOW-GAZER

By ISABEL ECCLESTONE MACKAY
(Continued from Last Week)

CHAPTER XXXII

FOR they really were stupid! Looking on, we can see so plainly what they should have seen, and didn't.

If thoughts are things (and Professor Spence continues to argue that they are) a mistaken thought is quite as powerful a reality as the other kind. Only let it be conceived with sufficient force and nourished by continual attention and it will grow into a veritable highwayman of the mind—a thievish tyrant of one's mental roads, holding their more legitimate travellers at the stand and deliver.

Desire, usually so clear sighted, ought to have seen that the attentions of Benis to the too-sympathetic Mary were hollow at the core. But this, her mistaken Thought would by no means allow. Ceaselessly on the watch, it leapt upon every unprejudiced deduction and turned it to the strengthening of its own mistaken self. What might have seemed merely boredom on the professor's part was twisted by the Thought to appear an anguished effort after self-control. Any avoidance of Mary's society was attributed to fear rather than to indifference. And so on and so on.

Spence, too, a man learned in the by-ways of the mind, ought to have known that, to Desire, John was a refuge merely, and Mary the real lion in the way. But his mistaken Thought, born of a smile and a photograph, grew steadily stronger and waxed fat upon the everyday trivialities which should have slain it. So powerful had it become that, by the time of Desire's arrival on the veranda, it had closed every road of interpretation save its own.

Nor was John in more reasonable case. His mistaken Thought was different in action but equally successful in effect. Born of an insistent desire, and nursed by half fearful hope, it stood a beggar at the door of life, snatching from every passing circumstance the crumbs by which it lived. Did Desire smile—how eagerly John's famished Thought would claim it for his own. Did she frown—how quick it was to find some foreign cause for frowning. And as Desire woke to love under his eyes, how ceaselessly it worked to add belief to hope. How plausibly it reasoned, how cleverly it justified! That Spence loved his wife, the Thought would not accept as possible. All John's actual knowledge of the depth and steadfastness of his friend's nature was pooh-poohed or ignored. Benis, dear old chap, cared nothing for women. Hadn't he always shunned them in his quiet way? And hadn't he, John, warned Benis, anyway? The Thought insisted upon the warning with virtuous emphasis. It pointed out that Benis had laughed at the warning. Even if—but we need not follow John's excursions further. They all led through devious ways to the old, old justification of everything in love and war.

As time went on, the thing which fed the mistaken thoughts of both Benis and John was the change in Desire herself. That she was increasingly unhappy was evident to both. And why should she be unhappy—unless?

To John Rogers, that summer remained the most distracting summer of his life. Desire should have seen this—would have seen it had her mind-roads not been closed by their own obsession. The probability is that she did not consciously think of John at all. He was there and he was kind. She saw nothing farther than that.

The relationship between the two men remained apparently the same and indeed it is likely that, in the main, their conception one of the other did not change. To Benis, John's virtues were still as real and admirable as ever. To John, Benis was still a bit of a mystery and a bit of a hero. (There were war stories which John knew but had never dared to tell, lest vengeance befall him.) But, these basic things aside, there were new points of view. Seen as a possible mate for Desire, Benis found John most lamentably lacking. Seen in the same light, Benis

to John was undesirable in the extreme. "If it could only be someone more subtle than John," thought Benis. And, "if only old Benis were a bit more stable," thought John. Both were insincere, since no possible combination of qualities would have satisfied either.

Of this fatally misled quartette, Mary Davis was perhaps the one most open to reason. And yet not altogether so, for the thought of Benis Spence as eternally escaped was not a welcome one. She realized now that she might have liked the elusive professor more than a little. They would have been, she thought, admirably suited. At the worst, neither would have bored the other. And the Spence home was quite possible—as a home for part of the year at least. It was certainly annoying that fate should have cut in so unexpectedly. And for what? Apparently for nothing but that a girl with grey, enigmatic eyes and close-shut lips should keep from Mary a position which she did not want herself. For Mary, captive of her Thought, was more than ready to believe that Desire's hidden preference was for John. She naturally could not grant her rival a share of her own discriminating taste in loving.

"I suppose," thought Mary, "it is her immaturity which makes her prefer the doctor person to one who so far outranks him. She admires sleek hair and a straight nose. The finer fascinations of Benis escape her."

Meanwhile she stayed on.

"I know I should come home," she wrote the most select of the select friends. "And I know dear Miss Campion thinks so! But the situation here is too absorbing. And, as my invitation was indefinite, I can hardly be accused of outstaying it. I can't be supposed to know that I'm not wanted. I justify myself by the knowledge that I am of some use to Benis. You know I can interest most men when I try, and this time my 'heart is in it'—like Sentimental Tommy. I am even teaching a perfectly dear parrot they have here sing, 'Oh, What a Pal was Mary.' Will you run over to my rooms and send down that London smoke chiffon frock with the silver underslip? Stockings and slippers to match in a box in the bottom drawer. I am contemplating a moonlight mood and must have the accessories. One loses half the effect if one does not dress the part. Madam Enigma never dresses in character. Because she never assumes one. So dull to be always just oneself, don't you think? Even if one knew what one's real self is, which I am sure I do not."

"This girl annoys me. How she can be so simple and yet so complex I can't understand. I thought perhaps a dash of jealousy might be revealing. But she hasn't turned a hair. I have my emotions pretty well in hand myself but even if I didn't adore my husband, I'd see that no one else appropriated him. But as far as Madam Coolness is concerned it looks as if I might put her husband in my pocket and keep him there indefinitely."

"I told you in my last about the good-looking doctor. What she sees in him puzzles me. He is handsome but as dull as all the proverbs. Can't be original even in his love affairs—otherwise he would hardly select his best friend's bride—so bookish! Why doesn't someone fall in love with the wife of his enemy? It seems to have gone out since Romeo's time. (Now don't write and tell me that Juliet wasn't married.)"

"Another thing which I find odd, is the attitude of Benis himself. He is quite alive, painfully so, to the drift of the thing. Yet he does nothing. And this is not in keeping with his character. He is the type of man who, in spite of an unassertive manner, holds what he has with no uncertain grasp. Why, then, does he let this one thing go? The logical deduction is that he knows that he never had it. All of which, being interpreted, means that things may happen here through the sheer inertia of other things. Almost every day I think, 'Something ought to be

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If gum-shrinkage has already set in, start using Forhan's and consult a dentist immediately for special treatment.

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For a slip of the blade often means infection; and sometimes serious results.

Any corn-paring done, should be done by a recognized chiropodist.

But if you prefer home-treatment, you can end that corn very quickly with Blue-jay.

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Blue-jay

THE QUICK AND GENTLE WAY TO END A CORN

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done.' But I know I shall never do it. I am not the novelist's villainess who arranges a compromising situation and produces the surprised husband from behind a door. Neither am I a peace-maker or an altruist. I am not selfish enough in one way nor unselfish enough in another. (Probably that is why life has lost interest in my special case.) Even my emotions are hopelessly mixed. There are times when I find myself viciously hoping that Madam Composure will go the limit and that right quickly. And there are other times when I feel I should like to choke her into a proper realization of what she is risking. Not for her sake—I'm far too feminine for that—but because I hate to see her play with this man (whom I like myself) and get away with it."

It is worth while remembering the closing sentences of this letter. They explain, or partially explain, a certain future action on the part of the writer, which might otherwise seem out of keeping with her well defined attitude of "Mary first."

CHAPTER XXXIII

"There is one thing which I simply do not understand." Miss Davis dug the point of a destructive parasol into the well-kept gravel of the drive and allowed a glance of deep seriousness to drift from under the shadow of her hat. Unfortunately, her companion was not attending.

It was the day of Mrs. Burton-Jones' garden party, the Bainbridge event for which Miss Davis was, presumably, staying over. Mary, in a new frock of sheerest grey and most diaphanous white, and a hat which lay like a breath of mist against the gold of her hair, had come down early. In the course of an observant career, she had learned that, in one respect at least, men are like worms. They are inclined to be early. Mary had often profited by this bit of wisdom, and was glad that so few other women seemed to realize its importance. One can do much with ten or fifteen uninterrupted minutes.

But today Mary had not done much. She had found Benis, as she expected, on the front steps. They had talked for quite ten minutes without an interruption—but also without any reason to deplore one.

This was failure. And Mary, whose love of the chase grew as the quarry proved shy, was beginning to be seriously annoyed with Benis. He might at least play up! Even now he was not looking at her, and he did not ask her what it was that she simply did not understand. Mary decided that he deserved something—a pin-prick at least.

"Why don't you get a car, Benis?" she asked inconsequently. "If you had one, Desire might ride in it sometimes, instead of always in Dr. Rogers'. Can't you see that it's dangerous?"

"One has to take risks," said Spence, plaintively. "John is careless. But he has never killed anyone yet."

"You're impossible, Benis."

"Yes, I know. But particularly impossible as a chauffeur. That's why I haven't a car. What would I do with a driver when I wasn't using him? Desire will have a car of her own as soon as she likes to try it. Aunt won't drive and I—don't."

This was the first approach to a personal remark the professor had made. No one was in sight yet and Mary began to hope again. Once more she tried the gently serious gaze.

"Why not?" she asked, not too eagerly.

Yorick, sunning himself by the door, gave vent to a goblin chuckle. "Oh, what a pal was M-Mary! Oh, what a pal—Nothing doing!" he finished with a shriek and began to flap his wings.

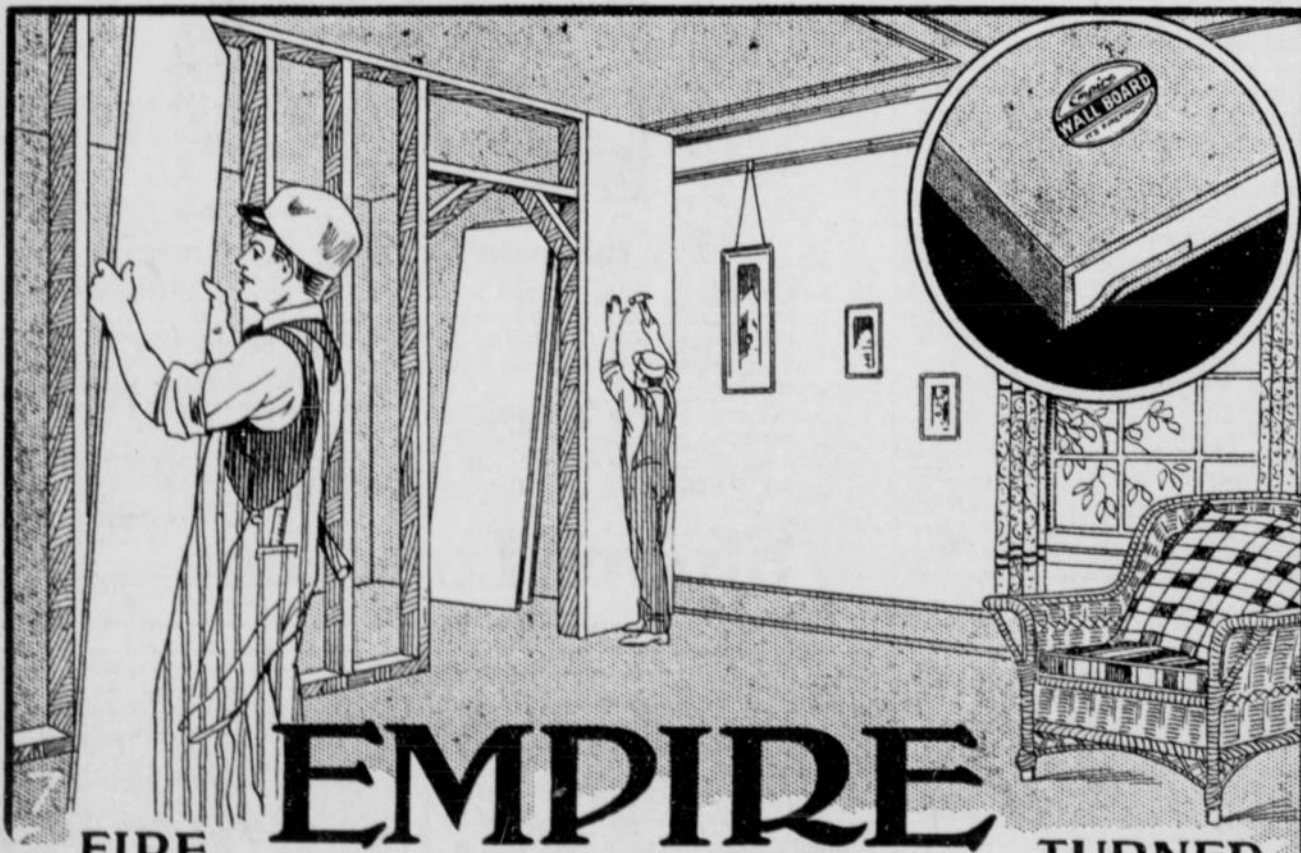
The professor laughed. "Yorick gets his lessons mixed," he said. "But isn't he a wonder? Did you ever know a bird who could learn so quickly?"

Mary did not want to talk about birds.

"Do tell me why you dislike driving?" she asked with gentle insistence.

"Oh, I like it. It's not that. I used to drive like Jehu, or John. Never had an accident. But when I came back from overseas I found I couldn't trust

Continued on Page 24



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Experiences in Entertainment

How the people of Preeceville, Sask., provided good times for their community

By CORA M. TURRELL

THE loneliness and isolation of the average prairie-farm home during the winter months are very tangible realities. The automobile, telephone, and radio, have done much to brighten the lives of farm families in the last decade, but, to many, all these things are still impossible luxuries. Things to be dreamed about as possible when agriculture becomes firmly fixed upon a more profitable basis than at present.

Here, in our community, we have resolved, in a very satisfactory manner, the problem of entertaining, enlivening, and inspiring ourselves while training and developing our faculties and natural abilities.

About three winters ago we organized in our village a Grain Growers' Literary Society. Adjoining their store, the G.G.A. owned a room, accommodating about 150 people, which was used as a rest room, sample room for travellers, and general meeting place for all local societies. The use of this room was offered, gratis, to the literary society.

The organization started with the idea of making it largely a farmers' debating club, where all farm problems could be discussed by the farmers themselves. The ladies and children furnished musical numbers, recitations, etc., to enliven the means-and-methods discussions.

For one season the society was carried on in this way. It was discovered that, during the very cold weather, the farmers would not drive far to town to debate farm problems; and the program committees were much inclined to be dilatory in planning programs; often waiting until the last few days, then securing a resolution and four debaters around town and scraping up a program of sorts, composed of a few musical numbers and a recitation or two besides the debate. Unsatisfactory as such programs were, the village people and nearby farmers attended them well; thus showing plainly that they were hungering for social and literary entertainment.

Then the happy thought struck us that, by using the well-known and well-tried principles of team-work and friendly rivalry, the literary programs might be greatly improved in quality and the people inspired to strive much more ardently for self culture.

Teamwork Made a Difference

Accordingly we suggested that the names of all those who had shown a disposition to help with the work of the society, be divided into three groups to be known as Owls, Hawks, and Bats; these teams to give, turn and turn about, the best literary programs of which they were capable, striving always to make the next program better than any that had preceded it.

Two women and one man, who had had some experience in getting up programs and in managing public affairs, were elected as captains of the groups, and they at once proceeded to choose sides after the manner of the old-fashioned spelling bee. By lot it was decided that

the Owls should give the first program, the Bats the second, and the Hawks the third. Then the fun began. Teamwork, group-rivalry, jokes, practices, social meetings of committees, and all that goes to make up a live, enthusiastic society of people, bent upon entertaining themselves and the public in the best style and with the most excellent quality of which they are capable.

We surprised ourselves with the enthusiasm which we

generated, the hitherto unknown talents and abilities which we discovered, brushed up and developed, and the wit and capacity for clean, whole-hearted fun which we enlarged and elevated.

The Charm of Competition

The first winter we did not know that we could have even a small orchestra, and so were content with a violin solo occasionally. We were unable to get more than six or eight people to debate and so had to use the same personnel over and over again in the discussions. Only a few people would either sing or recite and local talent was not being developed very rapidly. But under the group system, what a change! Each captain began working his members for all they were worth. Individuals hunted about for outside talent and secured these people, when possible, as new members of the society. Each group organized, drilled, and exhibited very satisfactorily, an orchestra of several pieces. Each group also developed a strong debating team, and gave playettes, recitations, pantomimes, tableaux, and musical numbers of a very high order for village and farm communities.

Plenty of comics were introduced. Indeed we had to guard against the tendency to run the programs too much to fun and nonsense, with not enough of the numbers that called for serious study and investigation in preparation. Numbers that would be truly instructive and helpful to all. We endeavored always to give well-balanced programs containing some good fun, some real literature, and some inspirational and instructive numbers together with the best music we could render.

We succeeded so well that the traveling salesmen of the district always made it a point to reach our town on the nights when the programs were to be given. Several of these men have musical or histrionic ability, and we used them, when possible, to give us a little variation from our own endeavors and also as judges of the debates and critics of the programs. They used frequently to tell us that we had the best literary society in the province, but we could not judge as to that as we had attended no others.

Our Program

We try to give a seasonal number or two on each program. For instance, on the program that fell nearest to January 1, we used an exercise in which fairies, as the clock struck 12, lead out the old year, and brought in the new year, with appropriate dialogue and costumes.

Near February 14, we used a large red, heart-shaped frame to enclose a three-year-old boy and girl, who stood with clasped hands, beaming at each other, while a valentine poem, To My Love, was read behind the scenes and red light was burned for the tableau.

A few of our jokes might interest the reader and show the spirit of our fun. On the first night of the group programs we moved to our public hall, which seats about 350 people, and has

a good stage and electric lights, and now possesses some very fine curtains and scenery, which the Literary Society has been able to have painted by a capable artist and placed there. That first night we did not have the good curtains and handsome scenery, but used makeshifts made of beaver board.

When the curtain rose a large, stuffed owl occupied a stand in the centre of the stage, and the captain of the group gave



A Saskatchewan kangaroo that entertained Preeceville folk

Continued on Page 28

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Authorized Capital, \$20,000,000.

Subscribed Capital, \$4,071,600

| ASSETS | |
|---|---------------------|
| Cash on Hand | \$ 1,894.02 |
| Cash in Bank, Current Acct. | 8,290.20 |
| Cash in Bank, Savings Acct. | 35,000.00 |
| Total Cash on Hand and in Bank | \$ 45,184.22 |
| First Mortgages and Clear Title Agreements including accrued interest | 520,861.81 |
| Accounts receivable (secured) | 1,099.72 |
| Real Estate (clear title) | 53,459.86 |
| Agreements subject to prior claim | 1,048.51 |
| | \$621,654.12 |

| LIABILITIES | |
|------------------------------|--------------|
| Liabilities to the Public | Nil |
| Capital— | |
| Capital Paid Up | \$551,298.06 |
| Surplus— | |
| Reserve and Undivided Profit | 70,356.06 |

\$621,654.12

Winnipeg, January 10, 1925.—We have audited the books and examined the vouchers for the year 1924, and hereby certify the above Balance Sheet to be, in our opinion, properly drawn up so as to exhibit the true and correct position of the Company, and to be in accordance with the books and records as at December 31, 1924. The cash and bank balances have been verified and all securities examined and found in order. All of our requirements as auditors have been complied with.

DAVID COOPER & COMPANY, Chartered Accountants.

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The Window-Gazer

Continued from Page 22

my nerve—no quick judgment, no instinctive reaction—all gone to pieces. Rather rotten."

With unerring intuition Mary knew this for a real confidence. Fortunately she was an expert with shy game.

"Quite rotten," she said soberly. He went on.

"It's little things like that that hit hard. Not to be one's own man is a crisis—d'ye see?"

Mary nodded.

"But it's only temporary," he continued more cheerfully. "I'll try myself out one of these days. Only, of course, arranged tests are never real ones. The crisis must leap on one to be of any use. Some little time ago, when I was at the coast, an incident happened—a kind of unexpected emergency"—he paused thoughtfully as a sudden vision of a moon-lit room flashed before him—"I got through that all right," he added, "so I'm hopeful."

"How thrilling," said Mary. "Won't you tell me what it was?"

His eyes met hers with a placidity for which she could have shaken him.

"It wouldn't interest you," he said. "I hear Aunt coming at last."

Miss Campion's voice had indeed preceded her.

"Oh, there you are, Mary," she said with some acidity. "I told Desire you were sure to be down first."

"I try to be prompt," said Mary meekly. "I have been keeping Benis company until you were ready." She spoke to Miss Campion but her slightly mocking eyes watched for some change upon the face of her young hostess. Desire, as usual, was serene.

"Mary thinks we are all heathens not to have a car," said Benis. "When are you going to choose yours, Desire?"

"Not at all, I think," said Desire.

Men, even clever men, are like that. The professor had seen no possible sting in his idly spoken words. But the sore, hot spot, which now seemed ever present in Desire's heart, grew sorer and hotter. To owe a car to the reminder of another woman! Naturally, Desire could do very well without it.

"But don't you miss a car terribly?" asked Mary with kind concern.

"I cannot miss what I have never had."

"Oh, in the west, I suppose one does have horses still."

"There may be a few left, I think." Desire's slow smile crept out as memory brought the asthmatic "chug" of the "Tillicum." "My father and I used a launch almost exclusively." In spite of herself she could not resist a glance at the professor. His eyes met hers with a ghost of their old twinkle.

"A launch?" Mary's surprise was patent. "Did you run it yourself?"

"We had a Chinese engineer," said Desire demurely. "But I could manage it if necessary."

Further conversation upon modes of locomotion on the coast was cut off by the precipitate arrival of John who, coming up the drive in his best manner, narrowly escaped a triple fatality at the steps.

"You people are careless!" he exclaimed indignantly. "What do you mean by standing on the drive? Someone might have been hurt! Anyone here like to get driven to the garden party?"

"Do doctors find time for garden parties in Bainbridge?" asked Mary in mock surprise.

"Healthiest place you ever saw!" declared Dr. John gloomily. "And anyway, this garden party is a prescription of mine. Naturally I am expected to take my own medicine. I said to Mrs. B. Jones, 'What you need, dear Mrs. Jones, is a little gentle excitement combined with fresh air, complete absence of mental strain and plenty of cooling nourishment.' Did you ever hear a garden party more delicately suggested? Desire, will you sit in front?"

"Husbands first," said Benis. "In the case of a head-on collision, I claim the post of honorable danger."

It was surely a natural and a harmless speech. But instantly the various mistaken thoughts of his hearers turned it to their will. Desire's eyes grew still more clouded under their lowered



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1925

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lids. "He does not dare to sit beside Mary," whispered her particular mental highwayman. "Oho, he is beginning to show human jealousy at last," thought Mary. "He has noticed that she likes to sit beside me," exulted John. Of them all, only Aunt Caroline was anywhere near the truth. "He has taken my warning to heart," thought she. "But then, I always knew I could manage men if I had a chance."

A garden party in Bainbridge is not exciting, in itself. In themselves, no garden parties are exciting. As mere

garden parties they partake somewhat of the slow and awful calm of undisturbed nature. One could see the grass grow at a garden party, if so many people were not trampling on it. So it is possible that there were those in Mrs. Burton-Jones' grounds that afternoon who, bringing no personal drama with them, had rather a dull time. For others it was a fateful day. There were psychic milestones on Mrs. Burton-Jones' smooth lawn that afternoon.

It was there, for instance, that the youngest Miss Keith (the pretty one) decided to marry Jerry Clarkson, junior

Continued on Page 26

SPRING'S FASHION FORECAST



No. 2302—A Tailored Street Frock. Cut in sizes 16 years, 36, 38, 40, 42 and 44 inches bust measure. The 36-inch size requires $3\frac{1}{2}$ yards 42-inch material, with $\frac{1}{2}$ yards 27-inch contrasting.

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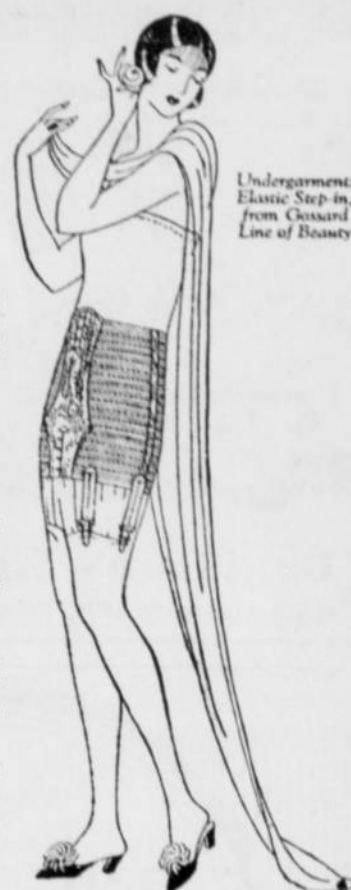
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Window-Gazer

Continued from Page 25

(and regretted it all her life). It was there that Mrs. Keene first suspected the new principal of the Collegiate Institute of Bolshevik tendencies. (He had said that, in his opinion, kings were bound to go.) And it was there that Miss Ellis spoke to Miss Sutherland for the first time in three years. (She asked her if she would have lemon or chocolate cake—a clear matter of social duty.) It was there also that Miss Mary Sophia Watkins, Dr. Rogers' capable nurse, decided finally that a longer stay in Bainbridge would be wasted time. It was the first time she had actually seen her admired doctor and the object of his supposed regard together, and a certain look which she surprised on Dr. John's face as his eyes followed Desire across the lawn, convinced her so thoroughly that, like a sensible girl, she packed up that night and went back to the city.

Perhaps it was that very look which also decided Spence. For decide he did. There was no excuse for waiting longer. He must "have it out" with John. Desire must be given her freedom. Of John's attitude he had small doubt. His infatuation for Desire had been plain from the beginning. Time had served only to centre and strengthen it. He could not in justice blame John. He didn't blame John. That is to say, he would not officially permit himself to blame John, though he knew very well that he did blame him. A sense of the rights of other people as opposed to one's own rights has been hardly gained by the Race, and is by no means firmly seated yet. Let primitive passions slip control for an instant and presto! good-bye to the rights of other people! The primitive man in Spence would not have argued the matter. Having obtained his mate by any means at all, it would have gone hard with anyone who, however justly, attempted to take her from him. Today, at Mrs. Burton-Jones' garden party, the acquired restraints of character seemed wearing thin. The professor decided that it might be advisable to go home.

Desire and Mary noticed his absence at about the same time. And both lost interest in the party with the suddenness of a light blown out.

"Things are moving," thought Mary with a thrill of triumph. But in spite of her triumph she was angry. It is not pleasant to have the power of one's rival so starkly revealed. Malice crept into her faun-like eyes as she looked across to where Desire sat, a composed young figure, listening with apparent interest to the biggest bore in Bainbridge. What right had she to hold a man's hot heart between her placid hands! Mary ground her parasol into Mrs. Burton-Jones' best sod and her small white teeth shut grindingly behind her lips.

Desire was trying to listen to the little man with the enlarged ego who attempted to entertain her. But she was very much aware of Mary and all her moods. "She is selfish. She will make him miserable," thought Desire. "But she will make him happy first. And, in any case, he must be free."

"Yes, Mrs. Spence," the little man beside her was saying, "a man like myself, however diffident, must be ready to do his full duty by the community in which he lives. That is why I feel I must accept the nomination for mayor of this town—if I am offered it. My friends say to me, 'Miller, you are a man, and we need a man. Bainbridge needs a man.' What am I to do under such circumstances? If there is no man —"

"You might try a woman," said Desire, suddenly losing patience. The garden party was stupid. The egotist was stupid. She was probably stupid, too, because she knew that a few weeks ago she would have found both the party and the egotist entertaining. She would have been delighted to peep in at a window where everything was labelled "Big I." She would have enjoyed Mrs. Burton-Jones' windows immensely—but now, windows bored her. In the only window that mattered the blinds were down. Desire's life had narrowed as it broadened. It wasn't

Continued on Page 35

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Gentleman Burglar

Continued from Page 20

"Very well, Mary. Put it down beside Miss Katharine. Open the box, Katharine, that's a dear."

A gust of perfume filled the room as the girl lifted the lid from the box, and Mrs. Ramsey leaned forward eagerly.

"Such roses! And such violets! Who could have sent them?" She opened the envelope that had been tucked in among the flowers, and fell back in her chair with a gasp of astonishment.

"For the good Samaritans who took a stranger in and gave him the happiest evening of his life," was written upon a blank card such as florists supply; and the name signed was "Richard Sturgis."

"Well, of all the—" Words failed Mrs. Ramsey for a moment. Then she laughed helplessly.

"Katharine, I could love that burglar," she said. "He's a gentleman and an artist."

The girl shook her head doubtfully. "Do you believe he would have sent them, mother, if he had really been—"

"You'll observe, my dear, that he didn't have any of Mr. Richard Sturgis's visiting cards," Mrs. Ramsey said drily.

Day after day went by, but the detectives made no progress. A Mr. Richard Sturgis was on the membership list of the University Club and his dues were paid up; but he had not been seen by any of the club officials in years, and if the Ramsey's visitor had dropped in at any other club after the burglary, no trace of it was found. The case had been kept out of the papers, and no one outside the family had been told of it. "I hate to acknowledge publicly that I am a fool," Mrs. Ramsey had said to her daughter. "We will not speak of the affair to any one." And there was a hint of thankfulness in the voice that answered, "All right, mother."

Two weeks after the eventful evening, Katharine Ramsey started for Ohio to attend the wedding of her old school friend, Frances Preston. Her mourning had interfered with her officiating as maid of honor according to the original plans, and, for a time, she had insisted that she could not go to the wedding at all; but the bride elect showered imploring, tear-blotted letters upon her, and Mrs. Ramsey added the force of her persuasion. "You need a change, my dear," she said. "I have never seen you so restless and depressed. It will do you good to have happy young people around you."

So, on the afternoon before the wedding, Miss Ramsey arrived at the Preston home, and, after a hasty toilet, joined the other members of the house party in the big living-room. She had already been welcomed by the daughter of the house, and now she made her way toward her friend's mother, who was presiding over a tea-table near the open fire. At every step the girl was stopped by friendly greetings, and her progress was slow; but at last she reached her hostess, who looked up with a little cry of delight.

"My dear child! I am so glad. We feared you might fail us, even at the eleventh hour."

"I realized that Frances couldn't be properly married without me," Katharine said gaily; and, at the sound of her voice, a man standing near, with his back toward her, whirled swiftly round, disclosing the astonished face of Mr. Richard Sturgis.

"Miss Ramsey!" he exclaimed in a low, eager voice.

Katharine, who had leaned over to kiss the little woman in the low chair, straightened suddenly, and a wave of color swept over her face, then ebbed, leaving even her lips white.

A score of persons were looking on; Mrs. Preston was saying, "You know Mr. Sturgis? How delightful!"; a scene was a hideous thing; and so the girl allowed her hand to lie, for an instant, in another hand whose touch unaccountably sent absurd little thrills tingling through her nerves, but the eyes she raised to the man's eyes were full of scornful accusation, and she turned from him abruptly. The eager delight faded from his face; but he

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waited a moment as though hoping the girl would give him another look. Then, finding that she pointedly ignored him, he moved away, with a frown between his straight brows.

When Katharine did look around, he had disappeared from the room and she drew a quick breath of relief. At least, she need not speak to him or see him again, but what must she do? Speak to Mr. Preston, of course. The man was probably here on the same errand that had brought him to her cousin's house. The Preston's were wealthy. Any amount of handsome jewelry would be among the wedding presents, and the guests would all have valuable jewels with them. The opportunity for burglary was a splendid one. She must warn the family before harm could come.

(To be continued next week.)

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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS, PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

The Open Forum

The Guide Is Challenged

The Editor.—We consider your editorial of February 4, re Financial Resolution at U.F.A. Convention an insult to the intelligence of that convention, when you suggest that three men forced that convention to vote for that resolution. You also insinuate that all the farmers want in passing these resolutions is to get unlimited credit, whereas, one of the chief things we are suffering from today is too much credit. You never suggest that the farmers have a nobler aim in view, and are really trying to find a solution to the very embarrassing financial position that the nation is in today. You suggest in your issue of January 28, that the financial system needs changing. We have the same system here as in England, and yet a week later, when the U.F.A. attempts to introduce a little change, you ridicule the whole thing. Very consistent! Now, Mr. Editor, we wish you would tell us what great harm will befall the country if the provincial government will take a provincial bond down to Ottawa and get an issue of Dominion notes for it instead of doing what they do now, take it to a bank and the bank takes it down to Ottawa and gets an issue of Dominion notes for it, and the provincial government pays the bank full interest for something they should do for themselves.

The Dominion government last year borrowed \$96,000,000 from the banks. They issued a Dominion bond for that. The banks brought that bond back to the Dominion government and got an issue of Dominion notes for it free of interest, although the government paid to the banks 5 1/2 per cent. for the bond. Now, can you tell us in the name of common sense why the government should not have issued that \$96,000,000 direct instead of paying the banks 5 1/2 per cent. interest for doing nothing?

We have sent a resolution to the U.F.A. board asking The Guide to debate the financial question on the floor of the next convention, and we challenge you to attend instead of writing editorials to prevent the education of the people on this great question. From the Stonelaw local U.F.A. No. 665, Monitor, Alta., per Thos. Partidge, February 14.

(Note.—This letter is referred to in our editorial columns.—Editor.)

U.F.A. Political Resolution

The Editor.—Will you permit me to correct a mistaken impression conveyed by your report of the U.F.A. Convention, in the issue of January 28, and your editorial of February 4, in reference to the resolution adopted by the convention at Friday's session, interpreting the resolutions of 1919 and 1920 on political action, and defining the position of the U.F.A. as a group in politics?

Your report reads: "A surprise was sprung on the convention when J. C. Buckley moved the political resolution which had been printed and distributed among the delegates on the first day of the convention, but which, it was understood, had been superseded by the resolution put forward on Thursday by the federal members."

In your editorial of February 4, you state that "the passing of the resolution on Friday simply opened a wound which had been healed the day before."

The mistake evidently arises from a complete misunderstanding of the nature of the resolutions adopted on Thursday and Friday, and of the manner in which the resolution on Friday, dealing with the principles of the organization, came up for consideration.

The resolution passed on Thursday, following a conference of the federal members of parliament, and suggested by these members, simply affirmed their solidarity as a legislative group. The convention welcomed this declaration, and endorsed it with great enthusiasm. This was, as stated, merely a declaration of solidarity on the part of the members, whereas the Friday resolution dealt with fundamental principles upon which U.F.A. political action is carried on in both federal and provincial fields. This resolution was not "sprung on the convention," but was brought in at the request of the order of business committee, as the result of an incessant demand from delegates, made from the floor of the convention and by waiting on the committee.

As you remember, at the convention held in 1924, the Declaration of Principles drawn up by the Canadian Council of Agriculture was referred to a committee representative of the federal constituencies in Alberta. Having been entrusted with the duty of considering the declaration, this committee was in duty bound to give the convention the opportunity to consider its findings.

In behalf of this committee I therefore reported to the convention as follows:

"In accordance with the resolution of 1924, referring to the advisory committee the Declaration of Principles submitted to that convention by the Council of Agriculture, your committee beg leave to recommend that it be received and filed, owing to the fact that this organization enunciated their own declaration of principles in the conventions of 1919 and 1920:

"And at the request of some federal constituencies who considered that the principles upon which we entered politics should be more clearly defined, your committee considered them, and suggested the resolution printed and circulated through the convention, but in view of the action taken yesterday, we await the decision of

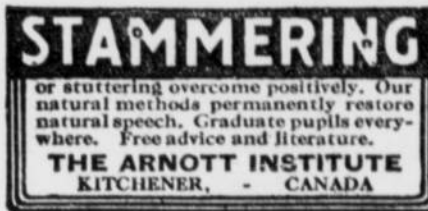
Continued on Page 34

Acids in Stomach Cause Indigestion

Create Gas, Sourness and Pain
How to Treat

Medical authorities state that nearly nine-tenths of the cases of stomach trouble, indigestion, sourness, burning, gas, bloating, nausea, etc., are due to an excess of hydrochloric acid in the stomach, and not as some believe to a lack of digestive juices. The delicate stomach lining is irritated, digestion is delayed and food sours, causing the disagreeable symptoms which every stomach sufferer knows so well.

Artificial digestents are not needed in such cases and may do real harm. Try laying aside all digestive aids and instead get from any druggist a few ounces of Bisurated Magnesia, and take a teaspoonful in a quarter-glass of water right after eating. This sweetens the stomach, prevents the formation of excess acid and there is no sourness, gas or pain. Bisurated Magnesia (in powder or tablet form—never liquid or milk) is harmless to the stomach, inexpensive to take and is the most efficient form of magnesia for stomach purposes. It is used by thousands of people who enjoy their meals with no more fear of indigestion.



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BABY CHICKS, ALL VARIETIES, EGG-LAYING strain. All supplies. Reliable Bird Store, 405 Portage, Winnipeg. 9-2

PURE-BRED BABY CHICKS, \$14 TO \$20 PER 100 postpaid. Bopp Hatchery Co., Fergus Falls, Minn. 9-3

HATCHING EGGS

BARRED ROCKS, HATCHING EGGS, POSI- tively bred-to-lay in direct line of breeding with Manitoba's highest producing pens. Special notices. Prices reasonable. Harry Beaumont, Cordova, Man. Member Manitoba Record of Performance Poultry Breeders' Association and Approved Flock System. 8-4

GUARANTEED HATCHING EGGS, BRED-TO- lay Barred Plymouth Rocks, hens government inspected. Mated to Park's pedigree, bred-to-lay roosters, imported direct, 17 eggs, \$3.00. Paul Durick, Estevan, Sask. 8-3

HATCHING EGGS, FROM OUR AMERICAN and Canadian contest-winning blood, official records. Write for circular. Winter Egg Farm, Lethbridge, Alberta. 8-11

Turkeys, Ducks and Geese

SELLING—PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEYS, from heavy imported stock, young gobblers, 25 pounds, \$8.00; hens, \$4.00. Mrs. J. W. Stephenson, Cayley, Alta. 8-2

HILLSDALE SELLING TURKEYS, FROM REG- istered 45-pound stock, toms, \$7.00; hens, \$5.00. Norman Brown, Nanton, Alta. 8-2

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE TURKEY TOMS, heavy stock, \$5.00. Mrs. Chas. Haverstick, Domain, Man. 8-2

WHITE HOLLAND TURKEYS—TOMS, \$4.00; hens, \$3.00; from prize-winning stock. Wm. S. Muir, Rokeby, Sask. 9-2

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$3.25; GAN- ders, \$4.25; large mother bird laid 44 eggs, 1924 John L. Major, Stockholm, Sask. 8-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS AND geese, 20 pounds, \$4.00. Jas. Wallace, Borden, Sask. 8-2

HEALTHY MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS, \$5.00; hens, \$3.00. Mrs. Henry Churchill, Bladworth, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED BRONZE TOMS, 20-23 POUNDS, \$5.00, \$6.00; hens, 12-14 pounds, \$4.00, \$5.00. Mrs. Bond, Dubuc, Sask. 8-2

PURE-BRED MAMMOTH BRONZE TOMS weighing from 20 to 23 pounds, \$5.00. Mrs. D. E. Alfrey, Carstairs, Alta. 7-3

PURE-BRED BRONZE TURKEY HENS, \$4.00 each; three for \$11. Mrs. Dales, Sperling, Man. 7-3

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GANDERS, \$3.00 each. J. T. Bateman, Lumsden, Sask. 7-3

PURE MAMMOTH BRONZE PULLETS, HEAVY stock, \$4.00. W. Widdifield, Glenavon, Sask. 7-3

CHOICE AFRICAN GESE. JENSEN, PRE- late, Sask. 4-6

PURE-BRED TOULOUSE GESE, \$4.00; GAN- ders, \$4.50. Andrew Pearce, Yorkton, Sask. 8-3

Leghorns

SINGLE COMB BUFF LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$3.50 and \$5.00 each; Rose Comb Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each; Single Comb White Leghorn cockerels, \$2.50 each. Thomas Richards, Lovat, Sask. 9-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FROM Barron's egg-laying strain. Pullets of this hatch laid 75 per cent. this winter, \$2.50. Canada's lovely singers, \$5.00. J. F. Erskine, Alberta. 7-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, FERRIS 300-egg strain, \$1.50 to \$2.00 from eggs direct from Ferris, \$5.00. State second choice. Pittman, Wauchope, Sask. 7-3

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00, first-class birds. Arthur Hoefling, Alliance, Alta. 8-2

WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, \$2.00; THREE for \$5.00; pullets, \$1.50. Good birds. Jas. Wallace, Borden, Sask. 8-2

SELLING—TANCRED'S SPECIAL WHITE LEG- horn cockerels at \$5.00. Frank Polst, Gleichen, Alta. 7-3

SINGLE COMB DARK BROWN LEGHORN cockerels, from good laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Alex. McMillan, LaFleche, Sask. 7-3

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, BAR- ron's strain, vigorous, \$3.00, two for \$5.00. N. S. Sharpley, Sidney, Man. 6-4

SELLING—PURE-BRED ROSE COMB WHITE and Brown Leghorn cockerels, \$2.00 each; three for \$5.00. W. W. Husband, Carman, Man. 6-4

FERRIS' 300-EGG STRAIN WHITE LEGHORNS, pen of eight hens and rooster, \$12. Alvin Freden, Macerrie, Sask. 8-2

SINGLE COMB BROWN LEGHORN COCKER- els, pullets laying since December, \$2.00 each. J. Connell, Neepawa, Man. 9-2

FOR SALE—THE BIG ENGLISH LEGHORNS, 300-egg strain. J. J. Funk, Winkler, Man. 3-12



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If you have Seed Grain, Livestock, Work Horses or Stallions, Swine (Spring Litters), Poultry Breeding Stock, Baby Chicks, Hatching Eggs, Grasses, Spring Machinery or Farm Lands for sale, advertise now! If you want to Buy or Sell any one of these things, advertise now! The farmers' own advertising season is now in full swing. During the next 60 days thousands of dollars will exchange hands through little Guide Classified Ads. And already we are commencing to receive the usual avalanche of requests from Guide advertisers to cancel their ad. at once because they had sold out. Here's a couple of "sold out" letters recently to hand:

"I wish you would discontinue the ad. for my Seed Oats. I was certainly well pleased with the quick response I had. Why, I had enough orders from the first insertion to sell ten times the amount I had."—George Jefferson, Mayfield, Man.

"Please discontinue my ad. In The Grain Growers' Guide for Plymouth Rock Cockerels, have sold all I had for disposal—also my honey."—John H. Otto, Roseisle, Man.

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Every cancelled ad. means an opportunity for you to make a quick deal. Tell our over 75,000 subscribers what you have for Sale or what you Want. Do it with a little Classified Ad., and see what happens. Do it now—while the advertising season is on! You may be too late 60 days hence.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG, MANITOBA

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SEEDS

MARQUIS WHEAT, GROWN ON BREAKING, clean, pure, tested, heavy yielding, price \$2.20, sacked. Banner oats, plump, heavy sample, \$1.00, sacked; sample 10c. Gordon Lintott, Raymore, Sask. 5-2

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, THIRD generation, grown and inspected by Canadian Seed Growers' Association, bags or car load. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 6-4

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT, SECOND generation, \$2.65; third generation, \$2.45. Bags, 25c. Samples free. Germination 98%. Steve M. Kolesar, Neepawa, Man. 7-4

KOTA WHEAT, No. 1, CLEANED, FROM SEED selected by Premier Bracken and grown on his farm, \$2.50 bushel. Bags 30c. Nicol Bros., Sinituluta, Sask. 7-6

SELLING—THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS wheat, registered, second prize, Toronto, \$2.50 bushel, bags included. Wm. Darnbrough, Laura, Sask. 7-6

THIRD GENERATION MARQUIS, BREAKING crop, field inspection 99.99% pure, government germination 96%. Bushel, \$2.30, sacks included. Horn, Kedleston, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—KOTA SEED WHEAT, \$2.00 bushel, grown from registered seed. Also alfalfa seed, 40c. pound, registered Grimm. Samples free on request. G. A. Paley, Meadows, Man. 5-6

THREE CARS FOURTH AND FIFTH GENERATION Marquis. Also other splendid seed wheats. Free circulars. J. W. Broatch, Moose Jaw, Sask. 8-2

PURE KOTA WHEAT, FREE FROM WEEDS or oats, \$2.00 bushel, sacks extra. H. C. Watson, Rocanville, Sask. 8-2

GOVERNMENT TESTED REGISTERED Marquis wheat, third generation, \$2.10, sacked. D. S. Mitchell, Birsay, Sask. 8-6

KOTA WHEAT, 600 BUSHELS, \$2.00 BUSHEL, cleaned, bags extra. Miami Exchange, Will, Orchard, Deerwood, Man. 8-2

SELLING—MY LINE SELECTED RED BOBS wheat, second to none, pure and clean, \$3.25 bushel. R. O. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 8-3

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.50 PER BUSHEL, COTTON tags, 50 cents each. D. McGillivray, Macdonald, Man. 9-3

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.25 BUSHEL SACKS 25c. extra; cash with order. W. H. Weddige, Briercrest, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—400 BUSHELS SECOND GENERATION Marquis, \$2.50 per bushel, sacks extra. H. Wieler, Rosthern, Sask. 6-5

KOTA WHEAT, OUTYIELDED MARQUIS LAST season. Cleaned and bagged for \$2.85 per bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask. 7-4

KOTA WHEAT, AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE strain, \$2.00 per bushel, sacks extra. V. E. Grant, Cuba, N. Dak. 9-2

KOTA WHEAT, CERTIFICATE 54-4685, \$2.00 bushel, re-cleaned. R. G. Davidson, Grosse Ile, Man. 7-3

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT, \$2.00 BUSHEL, sacks and sample free. T. C. Smooty, Wauchance, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—125 BUSHELS OF MARQUIS wheat at \$2.00 bushel; government test 97%. Samples extra. David McPhee, Vermilion, Alta. 9-3

KOTA WHEAT, CLEANED, \$2.25; \$2.10 LOTS 25 bushels or over; bags extra. B. Helgasen, Cypress River, Man. 9-2

KOTA WHEAT, \$2.25 BUSHEL, CLEANED, sacks, 25c. Fred Thomas, Forrest Station, Man. 7-3

KUBANKA WHEAT, \$2.50 BUSHEL, CLEANED, Send bags. M. D. Carey, Foam Lake, Sask. 7-3

SELLING—KOTA WHEAT AT \$2.00 PER BUS. Sacks 50c. P. Vinje, Torquay, Sask. 7-3

Oats

GARTON ABUNDANCE OATS, REGENERATED, over 100 bushels per acre. Test 46 pounds bushel. Cleaned by Carter disc. Any quantity. Won 11th International. We furnished the seed for Grand Championship Crop, Calgary Seed Fair, 1925. Bullhurst Seed Farms, Shepard, Alta. 7-5

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, SECOND generation, University strain, in sealed sacks. Test, 97 per cent., \$1.30 bushel. Quantity same oats, fanned, sacked, not sealed, \$1.00 bushel, f.o.b. Millet. Leslie, Marr, Millet, Alta. 8-3

SELLING—TWO CARS LEGGO SEED OATS, 1923 crop, 45 pounds per bushel, government test 95%, No. 64-5108, free from noxious weeds, samples free, 80c. per bushel, f.o.b. Scotchfield. W. C. Gordon, Scotchfield, Alta. 8-3

CHOICE VICTORY OATS, 1923 CROP, FROM second generation stock, perfect germination. Sample and price on application. Wm. Weib, Rosetown, Sask. 6-4

VICTORY SEED OATS, CLEANED, WEIGHT 46 pounds per bushel, pure, choice car-load grade and germination certified by Seed Branch certificate. J. White, Paynton, Sask. 7-3

VICTORY OATS, DR. WHEELER'S STOCK, also car Abundance, both exceptional quality. Re-cleaned, \$1.00 bushel. Albert Fisher, Marshall, Sask. 7-3

VICTORY OATS, 1923 CROP, FREE OF WILD oats, very heavy, high germination test, cleaned and bagged, \$1.10 per bushel. Presnell Brothers, Dundurn, Sask. 7-4

FOR SALE—CAR OF BANNER OATS, GOV- ernment tested, 94%, 90c. per bushel on track. Also quantity of clean Brome grass seed for sale. Richard Brigham, Deleau, Man. 7-3

NEW GERLACH OATS, GOVERNMENT tested, original seed, Saskatchewan University cleaned and sacked, \$1.10 bushel. Eureka Seed Farm, St. Agathe, Man. 7-3

SELLING—CAR BANNER OATS, GOVERN- ment test 97%, certificate number 54-2995. Sample and price on application. Thos. Rose, Newdale, Man. 8-2

SELLING—SEED OATS, BANNER, VICTORY and Abundance, test in the West. Double cleaned with government grade germination certificate, 70c. bushel. Walter Greer, Lashburn, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—CAR ABUNDANCE OATS, FREE from all noxious weeds or barley, government test, 88 per cent. Price, cleaned, f.o.b., 80c. Jackson Newsham, Innisfail, Alta. 9-3

EXTRA GOOD CAR LOAD VICTORY OATS, 1923 crop, No. 1 seed, sample certificate No. 64-914, 98 per cent, cleaned, \$1.00 per bushel f.o.b. Olat n, N. A. Weir, Olaton, Alta. 9-3

ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, RECLEANED, grown on new land. Government test figures and price on application. Also seed potatoes. Wm. Harvey, Pipestone, Man. 9-2

SELLING—SECOND GENERATION VICTORY, eligible for registration, two car loads, re-cleaned, 85c. and 75c. bushel. C. A. Christensen, Holden, Alta. 9-3

1,000 BUSHELS GOLDEN RAIN SEED OATS, 96% germination, 42 pounds to bushel, machine run, samples on request, 80 cents bushel, f.o.b. Yellow Grass, Sask. John Ford. 9-3

FOR SALE—GOOD QUALITY SEED OATS, white Russian side oats, Liberty hulls and Sixty-day oats, one dollar bushel, bags included. Holstein, Caron, Sask. 9-2

ONE CAR VICTORY SEED OATS, GOVERN- ment tested, 85 cents per bushel. Baker Bros., Fairlight, Sask. 9-2

CAR CHOICE VICTORY 1923 OATS, SAMPLE and price on application. F. Shaw, Onward, Sask. 9-2

LIBERTY HULLS OATS, EXTRA GOOD, cleaned, \$4.50 100 pounds. John Stevenson, Wawanesa, Man. 9-3

SEEDS

SELLING—TWO CARS BANNER OATS, government test 90%, O.K. seed, 70 cents bushel. Thomas Watts, Lloydminster, Sask. 9-2

VICTORY SEED OATS, GERMINATION 96. Car lots, 75c. f.o.b. Rosetown. Samples sent. W. Gibbins, Rosetown, Sask. 9-2

SELLING—CAR LOAD SEED OATS, 1923 CROP, free all noxious weeds. Sample on request. Guy Velch, Ruthilda, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—CAR BANNER SEED OATS, cleaned. Sample free. W. Saunders, Marshall, Sask. 9-3

ONE CAR OF BANNER SEED OATS, FREE from any noxious weeds. Jno. Hume, Souris, Man. 9-2

SELLING—BANNER SEED OATS, CLEANED and sacked, 85 cents bushel, f.o.b. Primate. Percy O. Proctor. 9-4

FOR SALE—No. 1 AMERICAN BANNER SEED oats, machine run, 85 cents per bushel. A. M. High, Killarney, Man. 9-2

1923 SEED OATS, GOVERNMENT TEST, 98 per cent., 80c. per bushel, cleaned, f.o.b. Biggar. Harry Prosser, Biggar, Sask. 7-3

SEAGER WHEELER STRAIN VICTORY OATS, cleaner, \$1.00 per bushel. Rodney Steeves, Carnduff, Sask. 4-8

FOR SALE—CAR LOAD ABUNDANCE SEED oats, cleaned, germination 96, 80c. per bushel, f.o.b. Cordova. John Wood, Glendale, Man. 7-3

WANTED—PRICES AND SAMPLES OF CAR lots seed oats and barley. Geo. Dickerson, secretary, U.F.M. local, Swan River, Man. 7-3

FOR SALE—ONE CAR BANNER SEED OATS, university test No. 584 99%, 80 cents. T. G. Stewart, Richlea, Sask. 8-2

WANTED—TENDERS FOR SUPPLY CAR-LOAD lots seed oats, f.o.b. Paddockwood, Sask. Secretary, G.W.V.A., Paddockwood, Sask. 8-2

CAR BANNER SEED OATS—PRICES PER car lot on request. O. Matheson, Vera, Sask. 8-3

SELLING—VICTORY SEED OATS, CLEANED, \$1.00 bushel. Vm. Prudhomme, Sask. 7-3

OATS FOR SALE, 75c. BUSHEL, F.O.B. ENGEL- feld. A. Stadelman, Engelfeld, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—BANNER REGISTERED SEED oats. Apply James Milne, Newdale, Man. 9-3

Barley

MENSURY SEED BARLEY, READY FOR drill. Department of Agriculture certificate, number 54-3853, \$1.25 per bushel. J. J. Dunkerley, Carlyle, Sask. 9-2

CAR LOAD EARLY CHEVALIER (TWO-ROW) seed barley, germination 95, sample on request, \$1.10 f.o.b. Cordova. Thos. Wood, Cordova, Man. 9-2

SELLING—WHITE HULLS BARLEY, \$2.25 per bushel, cleaned and sacked. Wm. Jackson, Oak Lake, Man. 8-3

FOR SALE—ABUNDANCE SEED OATS, MAN- churian barley. Samples ten cents. Prices on request. Hart Bros., Gladstone, Man. 7-3

SELLING—BARK BARLEY, GROWN FROM registered seed, \$1.00 bushel. Brome seed, 10c. pound. Jno. A. Young, Box 76, Kelsey, Sask. 6-5

Flax

SELLING—GOOD CLEAN FLAX, NO NOXIOUS weeds, grown on breaking, \$3.00 bushel. Joe Wood, Ebor, Man. 9-6

SELLING—CROWN FLAX, GRADE No. 1, germination. Price, cleaned and bagged, \$3.00 per bushel. Sep Latrace, Tessier, Sask. 7-6

PREMOST FLAX, RECLEANED, \$3.25 BUSHEL. W. Milton, Gray, Sask. 8-3

Corn

SELLING—GEHU SEED CORN, 100 BUSHELS, government tested, \$5.75 bushel. Gordon McLaren, Pipestone, Man. 9-2

Peas

SELLING—CANADIAN FIELD PEAS, \$3.00 bushel, bagged. W. H. Irvin, Box 56, Heward, Sask. 9-3

Grass Seed

ARCTIC VARIETY WHITE BLOSSOM CLOVER seed, government grade No. 1, the hardest variety known, does not winter kill, hulled, cleaned and scarified. Sample on request. Small lots, \$15 per 100 pounds; 500-pound lots, \$14 per 100 pounds; also small quantity common white, price \$12.50 per 100 pounds. Brome grass, \$10.50 per 100 pounds. All lots include good bags. Owing to repeat orders from previous year's customers, my stocks are limited. Order early. G. B. Sealbrook, Plunkett, Sask. 8-2

TRY OUR NEW YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET clover, makes hay equal to alfalfa, at 15c.; white blossom, 12c.; genuine Grimm alfalfa, 50c.; large free. Premium flax, \$3.00. Hannchen barley, yielded seven bushels more than any other variety on a five years' test at Saskatoon, price \$1.40. O.A.C., the old reliable, \$1.25. Two cars seed oats, American Banner. Write for sample and price. D. J. Paterson, Helston, Man. 9-3

REGISTERED GRIMM ALFALFA SEED, Alfalfa, that most valuable of all forages, will do well in any district that can grow good wheat if proper seed is used. Do not buy inferior and questionable seed at any price. Insist on Alberta grown, government inspected, hardy Grimm seed that can now be secured from the Grimm Alfalfa Seed Growers' Association of Brooks, Alberta. 3-13

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified and re-cleaned, 12 cents per pound, bagged. Grimm alfalfa, very hardy, government inspected seed, 35 cents pound, bagged. Orders over \$25 freight prepaid to your station. A. C. Muir, Caykup, Ont. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, HULLED, scarified, cleaned, ten cents pound. Cotton sacks furnished for 140-pound lots. Thos. Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 6-3

GUERNSEY WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET clover, 15c. pound, f.o.b. Guernsey, sacks free; also rye grass, brome and rye mixed. Guernsey Seed Centre, Guernsey, Sask. 6-3

BUY YOUR SEED DIRECT FROM THE PRO- ducer. White Blossom sweet clover, cleaned and scarified, 10 cents pound. N. A. Douglas, Dand, Man. 6-4

ALFALFA SEED—HANSEN'S COSSACK AND Siberian Yellow Flowered, hardest varieties known. Dry district wonders. Write Paramount Alfalfa Farm, Rifle, Alta. 7-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, READY to sow, ten cents per pound; bags free on order over 125 pounds. Jas. McBride, Gladstone, Man. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, \$12 per 100 pounds, bags free, f.o.b. Wawanesa. Ernest Ellis, Wawanesa, Man. 8-5

YELLOW BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, cleaned, scarified, sacked, 15c. pound; White Blossom, 12c. pound. N. Fehr, Gladstone, Man. 8-5

SELLING—WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER seed, scarified and re-cleaned, government test certificate No. 54-4469, \$10.50 100, bags free. J. H. Marritt, Two Creeks, Man. 9-5

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE 1, 12c. pound, cleaned and sacked. Limited quantity. Munro Bros., Innisfail, Alta. 9-5

BROME GRASS, CHOICE QUALITY, RE- cleaned seed, 10c. pound, sacked. E. Wigton, Moombank, Sask. 9-4

SEEDS

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified and cleaned, \$12 per 100 pounds, bagged. L. C. Elliott, Shellmouth, Man. 9-2

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, CLEANED and scarified, \$11 per 100, bagged. Ed. Berry, Elm Creek, Man. 9-3

SELLING—RYE GRASS SEED, 8c. PER POUND; Brome seed, 10c. per pound; bagged. Wm. Hanson, Tossier, Sask. 9-3

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED and sacked, 12c. pound. A. H. Anderson, Loversa, Sask. 9-3

SELLING—20,000 POUNDS ARCTIC SWEET clover seed, scarified and re-cleaned. Fred S. Coffey, Dalesboro, Sask. 9-2

SWEET CLOVER, WHITE BLOSSOM, 10c. pound, scarified, sacked, ready to sow, high germination. C. M. Adams, Major, Sask. 9-4

HEAVY BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT TEST, grade one, cleaned and sacked, 10c. pound. W. J. Owen, Grayville, Man. 9-5

BROME SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADED, free of noxious weeds, cleaned, sacked, 11 cents. J. H. Cameron, Tyvan, Sask. 8-5

FOR SALE—TIMOTHY SEED, \$12 PER 100, government test 97% germination. R. A. Hewitt, Wordsworth, Sask. 8-3

HARDY NORTHERN TIMOTHY SEED, GER- mination 98%, sacked, \$5.50. Mercer, Clairmont, Alta. 8-2

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified, sacked, 140-pound lots, 10c. pound. John Foulston, Eyebrow, Sask. 8-4

GROW MILLET FOR HAY, SIBERIAN, 6c.; Hog, 6c.; Early Fortune, 6c. Bags included. Nelson Spencer, Carnduff, Sask. 7-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER, SCARIF- ed, 11 dollars per 100 pounds. H. W. Smith, Kelfield, Sask. 8-6

BROME GRASS SEED, RECLEANED AND FREE from noxious weeds. Price nine cents sacks included. John Nairn, Glenboro, Man. 8-6

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified and cleaned, 15c. per pound, sacked. H. O. Christopherson, P.O. 256 Balduf, Man. 5-11

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled, scarified and cleaned, \$12 per 100 pounds. John Blakley, Sinituluta, Sask. 6-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS—CHOICE QUALITY re-cleaned seed. Limited quantity, 12c. lb. sacked. F. J. Whiting, Traynor, Sask. 9-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$12.50 100, scarified and clean. Geo. Greiner, Arnaud, Man. 9-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, hulled and scarified, 12 cents per pound, bagged. Heaman Bros., Carman, Man. 8-5

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, \$10.50 100, bagged, scarified and cleaned. C. Pearsall, Holland, Man. 9-3

WHITE BLOSSOM SWEET CLOVER SEED, scarified, cleaned and sacked, \$12 per 100. Pritchard Bros., Roland, Man. 9-3

FOR SALE—SWEET CLOVER SEED, PRICE and circular on request. Weller, Vera, Sask. 4-10

EARLY FORTUNE MILLET, \$4.00 100, cleaned, sacked. O. J. Bourassa, LaFleche, Sask. 8-2

SWEET CLOVER SEED—PRICE ON REQUEST, O. Matheson, Vera, Sask. 8-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS, SEVEN CENTS, James Dash, Kipling, Sask. 9-3

BROME SEED, TEN CENTS POUND, GOOD germination. G. T. Jones, Crossfield, Alta. 9-2

GARDEN SEEDS

GARDEN SEEDS AT WHOLESALE PRICES. By selling direct we avoid sending our seeds to stores in commission cabinets and having to take back unsold seeds. This enables us to supply new crop, tested, seeds of standard proven varieties, pure and unmix, at wholesale prices. Investigate. Write McFayden Seed Co., Winnipeg. 9-2

MACHINERY and AUTOS

USED AND NEW MAGNETOS, CARBURETORS, wheels, springs, axles, windshields, glasses, tires, radiators, bodies, tops, cushions, bearings, gears all descriptions. We carry largest stock auto parts in Canada. Save yourself 25 to 80%. Parts for E.M.F., Overlands, Studebakers, Russell, Hupmobiles, many others. Complete Ford used and new parts. Out of town orders given prompt attention. Auto Wrecking Co., 271-3 Fort Street, Winnipeg. 8-16

SELLING—ONE AVERY AUTOMATIC THREE- furrow 14-inch engine gang, with independent beams, two breaker and three stubble bottoms, extra shares; in good shape; can use one, two or three bottoms; have no further use for it; \$125, f.o.b. cars. Thomas F. Robert, Box 387, Lacombe, Alta. 9-3

FOR SALE—12-22 TRACTOR AND THREE- furrow plow, \$700. 20-hp double disc drill, \$135. Massey-Harris machinery in first-class condition. Particulars on request. W. A. Ross, Box 450, Yorkton, Sask. 9-5

THREE-WAY PISTON RINGS—ABSOLUTELY guaranteed to stop oil-pumping and compression leaks. Save re-grinding and new pistons. Write Three-Way Piston Ring Co., 256 Bannatyne Ave., Winnipeg. 9-6

JOHN DEERE TEN-FOOT TANDEM ENGINE, disc, harrow, almost new, \$75. Bulldog fanning mill, full set of sieves, like new, \$35, f.o.b. Cassils, Alta. G. H. Homann. 9-6

16-30 RUMELY OIL-PULL, 26-46 CASE STEEL separator. Purchased 1920. Threshed 80 days. In shed when not in use. \$1,500 f.o.b. Cassils. G. H. Homann. 9-6

SELLING—BRUSH BREAKERS, JOHN DEERE Jumbo, good condition, \$100; one I.H.C. 20-inch wood beam engine plow, \$50, good as new. S. H. Lamont, Amarant, Man. 9-6

SELL OR TRADE FOR STOCK—25 HORSE- power Titan type D, 27 Altman-Taylor separator, good order. Also five-bottom P. & O. plows. H. Long, Marleed, Alberta. 7-4

USED AND NEW AUTO PARTS—ENGINES, magnetos, gears, generators and accessories. Prompt attention to mail orders. The City Auto Wrecking Co., 783 Main St., Winnipeg. 49-26

RECOVERS FOR AUTO TOPS—RECOVERS installed on old frames without extra charge. Winnipeg Top and Trimming Co. Ltd., 780 Portage Ave., Winnipeg. 49-26

WANTED—ONE USED AULTMAN-TAYLOR gas engine, 30-60. State model, condition and price first letter. Roy Quennell, Shaunavon, Sask. 8-6

REPAIRS FOR MONITOR DRILLS—MOLINE plows, economy discs, Mandit wagons. Jno. Vasson Manufacturing Co., 311 Chambers, Winnipeg. 8-13

SELLING—LACROSSE THREE-FURROW gang, 14-inch, good condition, \$75. W. J. Moffatt, Moosomin, Sask. 8-2

NICHOLS & SHEPARD SEPARATOR, 36-56. Sell cheap, or exchange for oats or young work horses. Box 220, Govan, Sask. 8-2

SELLING OR TRADING—SAWYER-MASSEY separator, 36-inch, with Garden City feeder, good condition. George Fischer, Lockwood, Sask. 8-3

TRADING ON GOOD FARM—36-60 HART- Part tractor and 36-60 Avery separator, first-class condition. Irvin Bros., Viceroy, Sask. 7-5

SELLING—50-BARREL 20TH CENTURY flour mill, good running order. A. S. Gingrich, Elmira, Ont. 7-4

MACHINERY and AUTOS

SELLING OR TRADE FOR STOCK—BIG FOUR- forty tractor, fair shape, \$300 cash. H. Blackford, Colony, Sask. 9-2

WANTED—THRESHING MACHINE, 24-34; also tractor. Quote prices, terms. Emmanuel Heureux, Arvilla, Alta. 8-4

BIG TEAM HITCH—SEND 25c. TO LEARN HOW to work strung out horses without lead chains, eveners or pulleys. Box 70, Winnifred, Alta. 8-4

FOR SALE—RUMELY DOUBLE SIMPLE steam engine 36 H.P.; also 14-bottom engine plow. J. W. Miles, Tuberose, Sask. 9-2

SECOND-HAND 12-22 TRACTOR AT CALGARY, used very little, mechanically perfect. Box 21, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 9-2

WANTED—MEDIUM SIZE GAS THRESHING outfit or medium size separator, must be in good condition. Box 145, Altona, Man. 9-2

JANESVILLE THREE-FURROW 12-INCH high-lift horse plow, ideal for spring plowing, \$75. Eureka Seed Farm, St. Agathe, Man. 9-2

WANTED, CHEAP—TWO-HORSE CORN planter. State price. C. P. Rastalaf, Waltham, Sask. 9-2

WILL TRADE 12-20 OIL-PULL AND SIDE brush cutter, both good condition, for heavy work horses. Neil McCorkindale, Red Willow, Alta. 9-2

SELLING—No. 9 KIRSTIN STUMP PULLER, with root hook. In excellent condition. Alex. Campbell, Waldron, Sask. 9-3

WANTED, CHEAP FOR CASH—CREAM SEPA- rator, good condition. Chas. Champion, Lemsford, Sask. 9-3

FOR SALE—FOUR-BOTTOM POWER-LIFT disc plow, almost new, extra hub and disc, \$55. Schilldemyer and Gordon, Hazel-Idle, Sask. 9-3

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FOR SALE—EAGLE BRUSH CUTTER, PULLED by tractor or horses. F. Duckett, Lacombe, Alta. 8-4

WANTED—28 OR 30-INCH SEPARATOR, James Dash, Kipling, Sask. 8-4

WANTED—DISCARDED NEW HAMBURG steam engine. Herbert Adair, Antler, Sask. 8-2

FOR SALE—NEW DE LAVAL SEPARATOR, No. 15 \$75. G. M. Playfair, Balduf, Man. 8-4

FOR SALE—12-25 KEROSENE TRACTOR, W. White, Ogilvie, Man. 9-2

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MISCELLANEOUS

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FRESH FROZEN FISH—WHITE FISH, dressed, 7 1/2 cents pound; jackfish, dressed, five cents pound; mullet, four cents pound. Freight shipments must be prepaid. We advise express shipments. Cash with order. The City Fish Market, St. Walburg, Sask. 8-3

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CHOICE MIXED HONEY—CLOVER, BUCK- wheat, 60 pounds, \$6.75. Hector Inch, Port Hope, Ont. 8-3

SIX TEN-POUND PAILS CLOVER HONEY, \$9.00; Buckwheat, \$6.60. Wilbur Swayze, Dunnville, Ontario. 8-4

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WANTED—CAR ROUND CEDAR POSTS, seven feet long, not less than five inches at top end. Delivered Howard, Sask. W. H. Irvin, Box 56, Howard, Sask.

CORDWOOD, CEDAR AND TAMARACK FENCE posts, willow pickets, spruce poles, slabs. Write for delivered prices. The Northern Carriage Company, Prince Albert, Sask. 5-14

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KILL WOLVES AND COYOTES WITH MICKEL- son's Coyote capsules, quick acting. Ask your druggist, or sent mail postpaid, 25 capsules, \$1.25; 100 capsules, \$4.00. Anson Mickelson Co. Ltd., 141 Smith Street, Winnipeg, makers of Mickelson's famous gopher poisons.

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CANADIAN LEAF TOBACCO, "REGALIA Brand," long or short Havana, Rouge, Connecticut, 45c; Hauborg, 70c; Quessel, Parfum d'Italie, 75c. per pound prepaid. Richard Bellevue Co., Winnipeg. 33-20

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Experiences in Entertainment

Continued from Page 28

questions, such as the completion of the Hudson Bay Railway; government ownership of public utilities; whether Chautauqua or the agricultural fair does the community the most good, and the last one discussed, Resolved That the Farmers Themselves Are Able to put Agriculture on a Profitable Basis.

During our first season we tried collections as a means of supporting the society; but this year it was thought best to make a nominal charge of 10 cents admission irrespective of age. We play to capacity houses and the money thus secured is being used in local improvements. We believe that more should be done than is usually done in our small, rural villages, to provide innocent and healthful recreation for young and old. May all who read these lines be encouraged to do something along this line in your own community.

International Loan Report

The annual statement of the International Loan Company of Winnipeg, indicates that it has come through the trying period of the last few years in very good condition, and is again resuming the payment of dividends. One of the important features of the statement is that the company has no liabilities to the public, but is doing business entirely on its own capital. The statement shows a reserve of undivided profits of \$70,356.06, of which there is cash on hand and in the bank to the amount of \$45,184.22. The managing director reports that of the real estate that has come into the possession of the company a part of it has already been satisfactorily disposed of. He reports that owing to the prevailing prices of grain there is a marked improvement in collections.

Message of Hope to the Old Folk

George Crawford Tells What Dodd's Kidney Pills and Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets Did for Him.

Quebec Man Relieved of Rheumatism and Stomach Trouble.

Standon, Que., March 4 (Special).—

Another tribute to Dodd's Kidney Pills is sent to us by G. Crawford, a well-known resident of this place. He says: "It is with pleasure that I let you know your Dodd's Kidney Pills have done me good, and I am well satisfied with the results. My trouble started from a cold. My sleep was broken and unrefreshing and I had a bitter taste in my mouth, especially in the mornings. Rheumatism also troubled me. I am now taking your Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets and find them very good. When I feel my stomach bad I take them, and get instant relief. My age is 76."

Dodd's Kidney Pills not only relieve the pain or ache that is causing the most distress, but they put the kidneys in good working order, and all the impurities and poisons are strained out of the body.

Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets keep the stomach free from trouble. They are a natural remedy, digesting the food while the stomach rests and recuperates.

Ends Stubborn Coughs in a Hurry

For Real Effectiveness, This Old Home-Made Remedy Has No Equal. Easily and Cheaply Prepared.

You'll never know how quickly a bad cough can be conquered, until you try this famous old home-made remedy. Anyone who has coughed all day and all night, will say that the immediate relief given is almost like magic. It takes but a moment to prepare, and really there is nothing better for coughs.

Into a 16-oz. bottle, put 2 1/2 ounces of Pinex; then add plain granulated sugar syrup to make 16 ounces. Or you can use clarified molasses, honey, or corn syrup, instead of sugar syrup. Either way, this mixture saves about two-thirds of the money usually spent for cough preparations, and gives you a more positive, effective remedy. It keeps perfectly, and tastes pleasant—children like it.

You can feel this take hold instantly soothing and healing the membranes in all the air passages. It promptly loosens a dry, tight cough, and soon you will notice the phlegm thin out, and then disappear altogether. A day's use will usually break up an ordinary throat or chest cold, and it is also splendid for bronchitis, croup, hoarseness, and bronchial asthma.

Pinex is a most valuable concentrated compound of genuine Norway pine extract, the most reliable remedy for throat and chest ailments.

To avoid disappointment ask your druggist for "2 1/2 ounces of Pinex" with directions, and don't accept anything else. Guaranteed to give absolute satisfaction or money refunded. The Pinex Co., Toronto, Ont.

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BY THE HON. JOHN BRACKEN



This is the most complete and practical book ever written on this subject. There is nothing like it. It contains the most modern teachings. It fills a great need, as farming under scanty rainfall conditions is becoming a greater problem each year.

The author not only gives the result of his own experience as an investigator, experimenter and observer, but has drawn on the experience of successful farmers from the whole of the plains area.

No effort has been spared to give the fullest and best information available on this important subject.

17 chapters, 396 pages, 115 illustrations, printed on good paper, well and strongly bound. Former price, \$3.00. Now sold at \$2.00 postpaid.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE

WINNIPEG, MAN.

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ANTON MICKELSON COMPANY LTD.

141 SMITH STREET, WINNIPEG
Makers of Mickelson's Ready-Rode, Liquid Gopher Poison

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Old Dutch for Kitchen and Pantry.

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quickly
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Won't scratch.
Contains no
lye or acids.
Goes further
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better work.**



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How many of your friends and acquaintances are affected with Goitre, the most disfiguring and difficult disease to cure? Physicians and scientists have exhausted every known means to offer you a preventive for this ugly, dangerous disease without marked success—until now.

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MARK YOUR BILLS OF LADING—ADVISE

MALDEN ELEVATOR COMPANY LIMITED

GRAIN EXCHANGE, WINNIPEG

THE FARMERS' MARKET

Office of the United Grain Growers Ltd., Winnipeg, Man., February 27, 1925.

WHEAT—All markets very firm throughout the week, with daily sales of American and Canadian wheat for export. Recent sharp advance due to export buying and "short" covering due partly to private reports of sharp decrease in farm reserves in the U. S. Private estimates give this as around 116,000,000, which is comparatively low. World's shipments have been heavy, grain on passage to the United Kingdom being the largest for some time. Producers in Argentina and Australia are marketing their crops rapidly, being attracted by the high price, and there will be little grain carried over in those countries. Statistics regarding the world's wheat supply as compared to requirements are still very bullish, and the high price of bread substitutes lends strength to the situation. Cash trade has been dull. Odd cars only have changed hands here, and enquiry is rather poor for grain for immediate delivery.

OATS—Rather weak, although they have advanced a little. The huge stocks of oats in the U. S. and Canadian visibles has discouraged buying. There has been a little export business, but not since oats advanced much above 60 cents. Oats look exceedingly cheap, but the demand is not the same as for the bread grains, and apparently they have to stand on their own merits. Cash demand poor and every likelihood of heavy deliveries of oats on the first day of May.

BARLEY—Very dull market with light trade. Some reselling of barley around \$1.00 by export houses, but very small amounts. Barley crop is pretty well all out and pressure from that source is small. The trend of other grains will undoubtedly govern this.

FLAX—Fair advance for the week. Liquidation which forced prices down so sharply has put the market in a much healthier position. There is steady buying of flax by crushers throughout.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

Feb. 23 to Feb. 28, inclusive.

| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|----------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|
| Wheat | | | | | | | | |
| May 198 | 197 | 198 | 203 | 203 | 206 | 196 | 102 | 102 |
| July 190 | 190 | 193 | 197 | 199 | 202 | 189 | 104 | 104 |
| Oct. 148 | 147 | 149 | 155 | 156 | 158 | 146 | 101 | 101 |
| Oats | | | | | | | | |
| May 61 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 62 | 63 | 61 | 42 | 42 |
| July 63 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 63 | 64 | 62 | 43 | 43 |
| Oct. 59 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 59 | 60 | 58 | 58 | 58 |
| Barley | | | | | | | | |
| May 97 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 99 | 100 | 97 | 63 | 63 |
| July 93 | 93 | 94 | 96 | 97 | 97 | 93 | 61 | 61 |
| Oct. 81 | 82 | 82 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 81 | 58 | 58 |
| Flax | | | | | | | | |
| May 267 | 267 | 269 | 279 | 277 | 278 | 264 | 232 | 232 |
| July 266 | 266 | 268 | 277 | 277 | 277 | 264 | 231 | 231 |
| Oct. 240 | 240 | 240 | 243 | 241 | 242 | 239 | 231 | 231 |
| Rye | | | | | | | | |
| May 162 | 161 | 162 | 167 | 167 | 169 | 160 | 70 | 70 |
| July 156 | 157 | 158 | 161 | 160 | 162 | 155 | 70 | 70 |
| Oct. 136 | 135 | 136 | 141 | 141 | 144 | 134 | 70 | 70 |

CASH WHEAT

Feb. 23 to Feb. 28, inclusive.

| | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | Week Ago | Year Ago |
|--------|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|----------|----------|
| 1 N... | 196 | 195 | 196 | 200 | 201 | 204 | 194 | 99 |
| 2 N... | 190 | 190 | 191 | 196 | 196 | 200 | 189 | 96 |
| 3 N... | 187 | 187 | 188 | 192 | 193 | 196 | 186 | 91 |
| 4 N... | 176 | 176 | 177 | 181 | 182 | 185 | 175 | 87 |
| 5 N... | 168 | 168 | 170 | 174 | 174 | 177 | 167 | 81 |
| 6 N... | 159 | 158 | 159 | 164 | 164 | 167 | 158 | 75 |
| Feed | 136 | 135 | 136 | 141 | 141 | 144 | 134 | 70 |

LIVERPOOL PRICES

Liverpool market closed February 27 as follows: March, 2d, higher at 14s. 11d.; May, 21d, higher at 14s. 8d. per 100 pounds. Exchange, Canadian funds, quoted 1c. higher at 4.74. Worked out into bushels and Canadian currency the Liverpool close was: March, \$2.12; May, \$2.09.

MINNEAPOLIS CASH PRICES

Spring wheat—No. 1 dark northern, \$1.87 to \$2.18; No. 1 northern, \$1.85 to \$1.88; No. 2 dark northern, \$1.84 to \$2.15; No. 2 northern, \$1.82 to \$1.86; No. 3 dark northern, \$1.79 to \$2.12; No. 3 northern, \$1.78 to \$1.83. Montana—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.83 to \$2.06; No. 1 hard, \$1.82 to \$1.94. Minnesota and South Dakota—No. 1 dark hard, \$1.83 to \$1.87; No. 1 hard, \$1.81 to \$1.85. Durum—No. 1 amber, \$1.87 to \$2.04; No. 1 durum, \$1.80 to \$1.88.

Cash Prices at Fort William and Port Arthur February 23 to February 28, inclusive

| Date | OATS | | | | | BARLEY | | | | 1 NW | FLAX | | 3 C W | RYE |
|----------------|------|------|-----|-----|------|--------|------|------|------|------|------|------|-------|-----|
| | 2 CW | 3 CW | Ex | Fd | 1 Fd | 2 Fd | 3 CW | 4 CW | Rej. | | Fd | 2 CW | | |
| Feb. 23. | 59½ | 55½ | 56 | 53½ | 49½ | 95½ | 89½ | 83½ | 81½ | 262½ | 259½ | 251 | 158½ | |
| 24. | 59 | 55½ | 55½ | 53 | 48½ | 95 | 80 | 83 | 81 | 262 | 257 | 251 | 156½ | |
| 25. | 59 | 55½ | 56½ | 53½ | 49 | 96 | 89 | 83 | 80½ | 264½ | 260 | 253 | 158½ | |
| 26. | 60 | 57 | 57½ | 55 | 50 | 97½ | 91½ | 83½ | 81 | 275½ | 270½ | 263½ | 163½ | |
| 27. | 60 | 56½ | 57 | 54½ | 49½ | 97½ | 91½ | 83 | 81 | 273½ | 269 | 262 | 163½ | |
| 28. | 60 | 57½ | 57½ | 55½ | 50 | 98 | 92 | 84 | 81½ | 274½ | 270½ | 264½ | 165½ | |
| Week Ago. | 59 | 55½ | 55½ | 53 | 48½ | 95 | 89 | 83 | 81 | 259½ | 254½ | 248 | 155½ | |
| Year Ago. | 39½ | 36½ | 37 | 34 | 32½ | 62½ | 57½ | 55½ | 54½ | 228½ | 224 | 207½ | 67½ | |

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| | |
|------------------------|------------------|
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| Prime butcher steers | 6.00 to 6.50 |
| Good to choice steers | 5.50 to 6.00 |
| Medium to good steers | 5.00 to 5.50 |
| Common steers | 4.50 to 5.00 |
| Choice feeder steers | 4.25 to 4.75 |
| Medium feeders | 3.50 to 4.00 |
| Common feeder steers | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Good stocker steers | 3.75 to 4.25 |
| Medium stockers | 3.25 to 3.75 |
| Common stockers | 3.00 to 3.25 |
| Choice butcher heifers | 5.50 to 6.00 |
| Fair to good heifers | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Medium heifers | 3.00 to 3.50 |
| Stock heifers | 2.50 to 3.00 |
| Choice butcher cows | 4.00 to 4.50 |
| Fair to good cows | 3.00 to 4.00 |
| Cutter cows | 1.75 to 2.25 |
| Breedy stock cows | 1.50 to 1.75 |
| Canner cows | .75 to 1.25 |
| Choice springers | 50.00 to 60.00 |

The Open Forum

Continued from Page 29

the convention as to whether they wish to consider it any further or not."

The convention immediately insisted that the full report be brought under consideration, and discussed with great deliberation every clause in it. The delegates were determined that there should be no ground for future misunderstanding of the position of the organization in politics, and the resolution adopted leaves no such ground.

Your statement that the resolution opened a wound which had been healed the day before is thus absolutely incorrect. The declaration of principles adopted by the association, by unanimous vote has no bearing on any past differences. It forms a guide for the future. It was the business of the convention, so the delegates believed, and not of their elected members, to define the basic principles of the organization, and as a member of the Alberta legislature, I absolutely approve of this action by the convention, for I consider that the defining of U.F.A. principles is the duty of the convention, and not of myself as an elected representative.

In brief, the resolution on Thursday cleared up past differences of opinion among one group of members. The declaration of principles passed on Friday is designed to prevent the possibility of such misunderstandings arising in the future.—John C. Buckley, Gleichen, Alta.

[Note.—While we are pleased to publish Mr. Buckley's explanation regarding the bringing in of the resolution of Friday, we demur to his statement that we made a "mistake." We still maintain that to the bulk of the convention the re-opening of the discussion on "political matters" was a surprise. The Guide representative spoke with quite a number of delegates on Thursday, and they all agreed that the resolution passed that afternoon, and the spirit in which it was accepted had settled the matter, and there would be no further discussion on the subject. With regard to the demand made on the committee for the bringing forward of the resolution on Friday, we had no information, and we of course accept Mr. Buckley's word, but the statement in the report was a matter of simple observation and referred to the convention as a whole. Obviously the introduction of the resolution was a surprise to those of the convention who knew that it was to be introduced. Whether or not the resolution "opened a wound that had been healed the day before" is a matter of opinion. We think it did. Time will decide.—Editor.]

The Window-Gazer

Continued from Page 25

life that she wanted any more—it was the one thing which could have made life dear.

A great impatience of trivialities came upon her. She hardly heard the injured tones of the little man who had embarked upon a heated repudiation of a feminine mayoralty. It did not amuse her even when he proved logically that women could never be anything because they were always something else. Instead she looked to Dr. John for rescue, and Dr. John, most observant of knights, immediately rescued her.

"Did you see that?" asked Mrs. Keene (the same who discovered the Bolshevik principal). She touched Miss Davis significantly on the arm.

Mary, who had seen perfectly well, looked blank.

"Of course you are not one of us," went on Mrs. Keene. "So you can scarcely be expected. . . . Still, living in the same house . . . and knowing the dear professor so well."

"Did you wish to speak to him? He has gone home, I think," said Mary, innocently. "I fancy he doesn't suffer garden parties gladly."

"No—such a pity! With a wife so young and, if I may say so, so different. One feels that she has not been brought up amongst us. So sad. I always say 'Let our young men marry at home.' So sensible. One knows where one is then, don't you think?"

Mary agreed that, in such a position, one might know where one was.

"And book writing," said Mrs. Keene, "so fatiguing! So liable to occupy one's attention—to the exclusion of other matters. . . . The dear professor. . . . So bound up in the marvels of the human brain!"

"Not brain, mind," corrected Mary gently. "The professor is a psychologist."

"Well, of course if you wish to separate them, in a scriptural sense. But what I mean is that such biological studies are dangerous. So absorbing. When one examines things through a microscope—"

"One doesn't—in psychology."

"Well, perhaps not so much as formerly, especially since vivisection is so looked down upon. But it is terribly absorbing, as I say. And one can hardly expect an absorbed man to see things. And yet—"

"What is it," asked Mary bluntly, "that you think Professor Spence ought to see?"

This was entirely too blunt for Mrs. Keene. She, in her turn, looked blank. What did Miss Davis mean? She was not aware that she had suggested the professor's seeing anything. Probably there was nothing at all to see. Young people have such latitude nowadays. She herself was not a gossip. She despised gossip. "What I always say," declared she, virtuously, "is 'do not hint things.' Say them right out and then we shall know where we are. Don't you think so?"

Mary agreed that, under these conditions also, one might be fairly sure of one's position in space. "Unless," she concluded maliciously, "there is anything in the Einstein theory."

This latter shot had the effect intended, for Mrs. Keene said hurriedly, "Oh, of course in that case—" and moved away.

"I'm going home, Mary," said Aunt Caroline, coming up. Aunt Caroline had had enough garden party. She had noticed both the rescue of Desire by John, and the conversation of Mary with Mrs. Keene—the "worst old gossip in Bainbridge."

Desire was quite ready to go. So was Mary. The centre of attraction for them both had shifted itself. John too, felt that he ought to turn up at the office. But all three ladies politely declined a lift home in his car.

"It is so hot," he pleaded.

"It is not hot," said Aunt Caroline.

Mary smiled mockingly and murmured something about the great distances of small towns. Desire said, "No, thank you, John," in her detached way—a way which drove him mad even while he adored it.

So the Burton-Jones' garden party

faded into history. But history-in-the-making caught up its effects and carried them on. . . .

It was a lovely night. But indoors it was hot with the accumulated heat of the day. Instead of going to bed, Mary slipped out into the garden. It was fresher there, and she was restless. The front of the house lay in darkness, but, from the library window at the side, stretched a ribbon of light. Benis must be still at work. With slippers which made no sound upon the grass, Mary crossed over to the window and looked in.

What she saw there stung her already fretted soul to unreasoning anger, and for once the circumspect Miss Davis acted upon impulse undeterred by thought. Entering the house softly, she ran upstairs to the west room which she entered without knocking.

Desire, seated at the dressing table, turned in surprise. She was ready for bed, but lingered over the brushing of her hair. With another spasm of anger, Mary noticed the hair she brushed—hair long and lustrous and lifted in soft waves. A pink kimono lay across the back of her chair, a pretty thing—but not at all French.

"Put it on," said Mary, "and come here. I want to show you something."

Desire did not ask "What?" Nor did she keep Mary waiting. Pleasant or unpleasant, it was not Desire's way to delay revelation. Together the two girls hurried out into the dew-sweet garden. As they went, Mary spoke in gusty sentences.

"I don't care what you do." (She was almost sobbing in her anger.) "I don't understand you. . . . I don't want to. . . . But you're not going to get away with it. . . . that cool air of yours. . . . pretending not to see. . . . If you are human at all you'll see. . . . and remember all your life."

They were close to the library window now. Desire looked in.

She looked so long and stood so still that Mary had time to get back a little of her breath and something of her common sense. An instinct which her selfish life had pretty well buried began to stir.

"Come away," she whispered, "I shouldn't have. . . . it wasn't fair. . . . he would never forgive us if he knew we had seen him like this!"

Desire drew back instantly.

"No," she said. Her voice was toneless. Her face in the darkness gleamed wedge-shaped and unfamiliar between the falling waves of her hair.

"I'm sorry," said Mary sulkily. "But I thought you ought to know what you are doing. It takes a lot to break up a man like that."

"Yes," said Desire.

"All the same I had no right—"

"You will have," said Desire evenly. They were at her door now. She paused with her hand on the knob.

"I knew he cared," she said in the same level voice, "but I didn't know that he cared like that."

"You know now," said Mary. Her irritation was returning.

"Yes," said Desire. "Good-night." She opened the door and went in.

(To be continued next week.)

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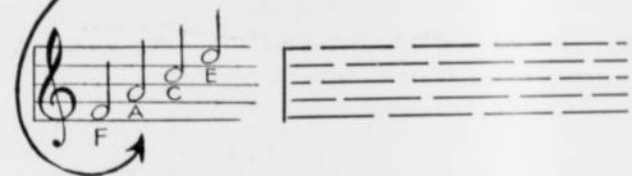
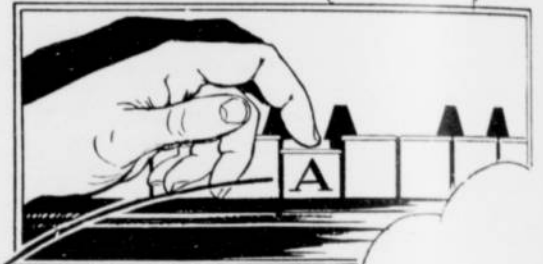
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